The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 183.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STORM.

The Ohio River Rising Rapidly.

The Highest Water Ever Known at Athens, O.

Incalculable Damage in the Wabash Valley, Ind.

The Wabash and Erie Canal Seriously Damaged.

Great Destruction in West Virginia.

The Flood at Chillicothe.

CINCINNATI, O., August 3.—The *Times'* special from Chillicothe says the rain continues and the flood gains strength. The canal broke below the city and swept five thousand bushels of wheat into the river. People living in the bottom lands are moving their families, fearing an inundation.

The Ohio River Rising.

At Ironton the Ohio is rising five inches per hour, and is also rising rapidly at Cincinnati, where it has already invaded the lower stories of houses on Water street, and bids fair to go as high as ever known before.

The White River.

A special to the same paper from New Albany, Ind., says trains on the New Albany & Chicago Railroad were taken off to-day at Gosport. The track is covered by the flood from White river a distance of three miles. A heavy force of men is at work trying to prevent the large railroad bridge from floating away. The White river at this point is twelve feet higher than ever known before. Trains south from Lafayette go no further than Crawfordsville, as the track is washed out in many places.

The Highest Water Ever Known at Athens, Ohio.

A dispatch from Athens, Ohio, says at midnight the river attained a height of eight inches over the greatest waters ever known before. The gas works are flooded and the people have to return to candles. The people of the asylum, across the valley, have built a boat and ferry provisions over, all other modes of communication being destroyed. No trains are running on any of the roads, and no mails have arrived since last Saturday.

The Situation at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—There is little change to note in the situation here as regards the river, which rose two inches during the past twenty-four hours, and now stands eleven inches below the rise of this Spring, and three feet below the flood of 1867, but reports from above indicate that the flood will exceed the Spring rise.

Crops on Indiana Bottoms Injured.

EVANSVILLE, August 3.—The crops on low bottoms are utterly ruined. There is heavy damage to the E. & C. R. R. above Patoka. It will be repaired to-morrow.

The Flood in the Wabash River.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 3.—The flood in the Wabash is more than a foot above the high water mark of 1858, and several inches higher than ever before since the settlement of the country. All the tributaries have been running out and the low ground is all overflowed. In many places the river is from three to five miles wide. The damage is incalculable. Great suffering must result to tenants on low lands, whose all is all swept away. The Wabash bottom, for an average of a mile and a half wide, the whole length of the river, is submerged, and crops, both harvested and growing, swept away. Our city is located on high ground, and but slight damage has been experienced, except to manufacturers and mills. The

Destruction of the Wabash and Erie Canal

between here and Ft. Wayne is complete. It is broken in a hundred places. The canal and river have been on a level for forty-eight hours, the water of the river rushing through the latter and running over the banks from one to the other at all low places. This will be a terrible blow to the people of the State. It is impossible to estimate any more accurately the acreage submerged.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad is much damaged between Lake and Battle Ground. The other railroads are all right. The portion of the city located on the west bank of the Wabash has been cut off for two days by the water overflowing the bridge levee, and communication is only kept open by skiffs. The river has fallen about two and one-half inches since seven o'clock this morning, and is still very slowly receding.

The Miami River Falling.

DAYTON, O., August 3—10 P. M.—The Miami and tributaries have receded over four feet, and are running out rapidly. The weather is still dismal and drizzly. Small grains are badly damaged. Tobacco is uncut up. Potatoes are rotting, and a narrow belt of corn is considerably damaged. Part of the big bridge across the Miami, eight miles south of Dayton, was washed away last night. The loss is five thousand dollars. The total damage in Montgomery county to crops and other property is estimated at half a million dollars.

Great Destruction in West Virginia.

WHEELING, August 3.—Wheeling creek was higher yesterday than ever known. The abutment of the bridge of two miles east of the city was moved over a foot. At all points along the B. & O. R. R. between this city and Grafton there is great destruction of property and loss of grain. The town of Farmington is almost completely submerged, the water being on the first floor of nearly all the houses. A number of heavy land slides occurred on the railroad, and four bridges were carried away on the Parkersburg branch of the B. & O. R. R. The loss in staves, dressed headings, logs and barrels carried away from the vicinity of New Martinsville, this State, will amount to over $100,000. All the low lands in the section are submerged. The river is now rising slowly. It will not reach over about twenty-eight feet. There was but little rain to-day.

The Flood Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The floods in this county have done damage to the amount of about $100,000. The chief injury is from an overflow of the Calumet river, which has inundated the meadow lands and destroyed large crops of hay.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifteenth Annual Session of the National Educational Association.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 3.—The fifteenth annual session of the National Educational Association convened at the Academy of Music in this city to-day. Nearly two hundred persons were present at the opening of the exercises, and many more are expected before the close of the Convention. The Board of Directors had a business meeting at 9 A. M., the Association proper not convening until 10 A. M. At that hour Rev. R. Sample opened the Convention with a prayer, after which Mayor Merriman, in a brief speech, extended to the guests the hospitalities of the city.

His Excellency, Governor Davis, was then introduced, and in a most eloquent address spoke of the educational facilities of the State and the work of the Convention assembled. He closed by extending the hospitalities of the State to those present.

President Harris then made a response and the opening address on the part of the Association.

Superintendent McKenzie was elected Secretary *pro tem.*, after which the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

At 2 P. M. the Convention resolved itself into three separate departments—the Department of Normal Schools, the Elementary, and the Department of Higher Education. The last named department discussed during the afternoon a very able paper on the "Relation and Duties of Education to Crime" by J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Pennsylvania.

Mississippi Democratic Conservative State Convention.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—The *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) special says the Democratic-Conservative State Convention assembled to-day. It was the largest assemblage since 1861. All prominent men of the State were present. Hon. W. L. Hemingway was unanimously nominated for State Treasurer. The platform is mainly confined to State matters. It recognizes to the fullest extent the civil and political equality of all men, and asks the aid and assistance of the voters of all parties of both races in the establishment of good government. The color line is wholly ignored.

Letter from Bishop Eccleston.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, August 3.—A letter from Rev. J. H. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, Bishop elect of this Episcopal Diocese, was received by the Chairman of the Standing Committee yesterday, in which Dr. Eccleston states that he had delayed responding to the announcement of his election in May last, because of the protest against the manner of his election. He has carefully weighed the evidence on both sides and sees no good grounds for the charges made. He, therefore, leaves the final result with the Standing Committees throughout the country and the House of Bishops. With their decision he will be content.

Business Suspension.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Thomas R. Matthews & Sons, an old shipping house, have suspended. Liabilities $50,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The State Religion in Spain to be Roman Catholic.

The Alfonsist Cause in the Ascendant.

SPAIN.

Religious Worship.

MADRID, August 3.—The projected constitution declares the State religion to be Roman Catholic. The Government is obliged to maintain its worship and its ministers, but nobody shall be molested on Spanish territory for religious opinions or in the exercise of their respective worship, so long as respect due to Christian morality is paid. Nevertheless other public ceremonies or demonstrations than those of State religion are prohibited. Canovas Del Castillo, President of the Constitutional Committee, declares the meaning to be that the Protestants may have churches with open doors and celebrate worship inside, but there must be no manifestations in the streets.

Political Agitation Recommencing.

It is believed that the Cortes will be summoned to meet soon, when the proposed constitution will be submitted. Consequently political agitation is recommencing.

Alfonsist Victories.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Alfonsist troops continue successful, several important victories being gained last week. The Carlists are evidently approaching a dissolution. Dizzaraga, with 3,000 Carlists, is in the citadel at Leo De Urgel. Spanish funds have risen, owing to the improved prospect.

MADRID, August 3.—An official dispatch announces that General Weyler has routed the Carlists under Saballs, in Catalonia. The Carlist General Derragay is at Berga.

HERZEGOVINIA.

Insurgents Defeated.

VIENNA, August 3.—A dispatch from Imoski states that news has been received from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovinia to the 28th of July, that the Turkish troops defeated the insurgents in the recent encounters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody and Sankey Meetings.

LONDON, August 3.—Moody and Sankey held their closing services to-day, morning and evening, in Victoria Hall, before congregations of 10,000 people.

FRANCE.

The Berne Postal Convention Approved.

PARIS, August 3.—The Berne Postal Convention was approved by the National Assembly to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1875.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

From the present indications the receipts for the last fiscal year will exceed the expenditures about $17,000,000. The exact figures can not be obtained until about the 20th of August. Six weeks are necessary to secure the returns from the Pacific coast ports, without which the final footing can not be made. The aggregate expenditures are $274,500,000, exclusive of the Sinking Fund. It is evident that the aggregate receipts will be $289,000,000. The actual receipts of customs and internal revenue were $260 267,189. The receipts from miscellaneous sources will be far from $23,000,000. Secretary Bristow estimated them at $270,000,000. These are the present expectations of Treasury officials.

Cost of the Past Mail Trains.

The statements in the Eastern press that the proposed fast mail trains to the West will cost the Government enormous sums and be a violation of law, are false. This special service will cost the Government not a single dollar more than the present mail service, while it will be a gain of from twelve to twenty-four hours of time. The amount of money to be paid to railroads is definitely fixed by law, and cannot be exceeded. The plan is to withdraw a portion of the local mail service over the same and over competing roads without interfering with the interests of local mails.

STATE ELECTIONS.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, August 3.—The election returns from fifty-one voting precincts in Texas show a small majority in favor of a Constitutional Convention. A very light vote was polled.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Specials to the *Courier-Journal* give the following additional results to those telegraphed yesterday: Grayson county gives McCreary, Democrat, 275 majority, a gain of 75 over the Leslie vote. Hardin gives McCreary 500 majority, about the same as for Leslie. Mason gives McCreary 765 majority, a loss of 100 on the Leslie vote. Webster gives McCreary 665 majority, a gain of 140. Warren gives 900 majority for McCreary, a gain of nearly 500 over the Leslie vote.

The Democratic majority in the Lower House of the Legislature will be about the same as last year. Returns are coming in very slowly, and no definite statement can be made as to McCreary's majority, or whether the Constitutional Convention has been carried.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Additional specials to the *Courier-Journal* say Montgomery county gives McCreary 164 majority, a gain over the Leslie vote of 14. Bath gives McCreary 300 majority, a gain of 60 votes. McCreary carries Mercer by a good majority, but the Republican candidate for Legislature, a Granger, succeeds the former Democrat.

A special from Washington says McCreary has a majority. The county gave Harlan 65 majority in 1871. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature is elected by 1,000 majority in the county.

SEASONABLE SPORTS

Annual Regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association.

TOLEDO, O., August 3.—Preparations for the seventh annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, to come off in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, are now complete, and the prospect is fair for a successful occasion. Seventy-five entries have been made, with sixty-one boats in place for position. The attendance of visitors is already large. The local clubs have provided a superb boat house, which accommodates the large boats present. This has come to be a permanent affair in Toledo, and is rapidly increasing in importance and favor. It is noticeable that while most streams have been raised to flood tide by the recent heavy rains, our river, though somewhat higher, with more than an ordinary current, is yet in good condition for rowing.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

What an Indian Chief Knows About the Butchery—Lee Commanded During the Fight—The Jury Charged.

OMAHA, August 3.—An Associated Press reporter had an interview with an Indian chief to-day. He states that Lee secured the aid of the Indians to kill the emigrants by the offer of clothing and horses; that Lee commanded during the fight; that the Indians had no animosity against the emigrants; that the story about the emigrants poisoning an ox or a spring is all a lie; that Lee is a coward, and wants to throw all the blame on the Indians.

Judge Boreman charged the jury this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1875.

Railway Sale Postponed.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railway has been postponed to the 12th instant.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Creditors Abroad.

Arrangements are in progress to secure all creditors traveling abroad with letters of credit and circular notes on Duncan, Sherman & Co. They will probably be paid at the Union Bank, London.

Mortality Among Poor Children.

Dr. Gibbs states that the mortality among the poor children of this city averages one hundred a day, chiefly cholera infantum. He calls for volunteer physicians.

A Lucky Editor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 3.—Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman*, of this city, was to-day appointed, by Governor Leslie, Secretary of State of Kentucky, *vice* Hon. George W. Craddock, resigned on account of his election yesterday to represent this (Franklin) county in the next Legislature. The appointment of Col. Johnston gives general satisfaction, and will without doubt be regarded throughout the State as one eminently fit to be made.

The Waddy Thompson Case.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—The jury in the Waddy Thompson case to-day reported to Judge Flippin that they could not agree, and were discharged. Judge Flippin held the former bond of $10,000 good and unforfeited, and placed an additional bond of $2,000, which Thompson has failed to give. It is stated he has applied to Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

SECOND EDITION

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral of the Late Ex-President Johnson.

The Last Sad Rites—Outpouring of the People—Solemn and Impressive Ceremony at the Grave by the Masonic Order.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—The following special, received to-night from Greenville, Tenn., by the *Banner*, says: The events of to-day have justified yesterday's expectations. The body of Andrew Johnson has been buried in the presence of such a crowd of people as living he delighted to face and address. The day opened gloomy. The town was shrouded in a mist, which rising, showed the mountains enveloped in clouds. Many misgivings and fears were expressed as to the weather and many hopes entertained that the day would brighten. It did, and was all that could have been wished for, occasionally warm and somewhat sultry at times, but alternating in sunshine and shadow, free from rain.

Governor Porter, Comptroller Gaines, Senator Fowler, Mr. Burns, Geo. White and other Nashville visitors, Deputy Grand Master Connor, Knoxville Commandery, and many lower East Tennessee fans arrived on the forenoon trains, *en route* to the houses of friends, where they stopped.

Viewing the Remains.

The Governor's and Comptroller's carriage stopped in front of the Court House, and they entered and visited the remains. The taste and industry of the ladies and energy of the gentlemen of Greenville had united to make the dingy old Court room one big beautiful, and adorned a suitable place for the remains of even an ex-President to lie in state.

The Casket.

plain but elegant, resting on coffin stands in the midst of foliage and flowers, was closed, that no body was visible but the face, but on it lay an excellent steel engraving of Ex-President Johnson in a heavy gilt, Masonic frame, while upon the walls and canopy posts were hung various portraits and engravings of the deceased.

Outpouring of the People.

The regular trains from the East arriving at seven and ten brought a large number of people from the up-country, and a special train of seven cars from Knoxville at eleven o'clock brought a large delegation from that city and many from other towns along the route.

Meanwhile the citizens had been steadily thronging the roads from all directions, and before noon fully 5,000 persons were assembled to attend the burial.

The Procession.

At noon the family came from the residence to the Court House. Greenville Lodge brought the body out and placed it in the hearse. A procession was formed and marched to the grave, under charge of a marshal and assistants, in the following order: Johnson Guards, Patrons of Husbandry, Odd Fellows, German band and Dickinson Guards of Knoxville, Masonic Lodges and Chapters; the hearse, bringing the body, with pall bearers attending, and Knights Templars as a guard of honor; the family in carriages; Governor Porter and other State officials; distinguished guests, members of the press, and lastly, citizens on foot and horseback.

Special coverings for the hearse horses, adorned with Masonic insignia, had been prepared for the occasion by the undertakers. Among the

Distinguished Visitors

not already mentioned were Judges McFarland, Trigg and Chancellor Key; Congressmen McFarland, Whitthorne and Cutchfield, and Representatives Butler, Taylor and Ledgewood; Col. John Williams, Col. Lutterell and Mayor Staub, of Knoxville, to whose industry and energy in no small degree may be attributed the large and respectable delegation from that city.

The Grave

is on a hill a half mile southwest of town, in view and on the left of the railroad as you go to Knoxville. It is a natural mound, about one hundred feet high, and commands a view of the Unaka range on the southeast for fifty miles, while to the northwest may be seen the Bay Clinch, and possibly the Cumberland Mountain. Thither, to music, the mournful procession moved, and was arranged in a double circle around the grave, leaving an open space of about two hundred feet in diameter, enclosing the family, Knoxville Commandery, Knoxville Glee Club, and Governor and other distinguished visitors.

The Burial Ceremony.

The Knights then performed their beautiful funeral ceremony, under the lead of Commander Woodward, and aided by the Glee Club, and a brief abridgement of the Master Masons' ceremony of burial was performed by Grand Master Caldwell and Coadjutor Grand Chaplain Connor, aided by the Greenville Lodge, amidst the moans and sighs and tears of the bereaved family. The clods rattled upon the coffin-lid of Andrew Johnson. His body was committed to the dust, and his soul to the God who gave it.

Nothing whatever of an unpleasant nature occurred to mar the mournful harmony of the solemn occasion. Deep and quiet reigned during the whole day, and the respectful silence of the large concourse of people was a feeling tribute to the memory of one who ranked gratitude as the chiefest of human virtues.

At 5 P. M. the services were concluded, and the orderly crowd dispersed. At 4 o'clock the trains bore away most of the East Tennessee visitors. The Nashville delegations and Chattanooga delegations left on the 7 P. M. train, and Greenville is left alone to mourn the loss of her illustrious dead.

Observances Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—All the executive departments and also the offices of the District Government are closed to-day out of respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson. Flags are at half mast and emblems of mourning are displayed in various localities.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Custom House is closed. The flag on City Hall and those on the Government Departments are at half mast in respect to ex-President Johnson.

BOSTON, August 3.—Minute guns were fired here to-day as a mark of respect to the ex-President. Flags were at half-mast.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—A preliminary meeting in memory of ex-President Johnson was held in the Court Square this evening, and a committee on resolutions was appointed, to report at the mass meeting on Saturday night at the Exposition building.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—The Federal offices were closed to-day out of respect to the late Ex-President Johnson.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Prospecting for Gold by Prof. Janney—Signs of Iron Ore Discovered—The Miners Ordered to Leave.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Black Hills special says the gold discoveries reported by Prof. Janney and the miners are daily confirmed by recent prospecting. Prof. Janney believes the mines in Janney's Gulch will average three to four cents a pan, which is considered a cautious figure, while the miners along Spring Creek place their lowest estimate above that figure, and the maximum is without limit.

An immense ferruginous ledge has also been discovered, seven to eight miles in extent, lying to the north. It proves to be of great value.

The command left Camp Harney on Sunday for Rapid Creek, thirty-five miles northwest from Custer's Gulch, where the next permanent camp will be located.

Gen. Crook and escort has arrived at Camp Crook as commander of the Department and to carry out the orders of President Grant and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan. Gen. Crook has issued a special order requiring all miners and other unauthorized persons to leave the Black Hills, the Powder river and Big Horn country on or before August 15th. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry are now *en route* to carry into effect this order in case of opposition. The miners in different parts of the hills have held a meeting, and decided to submit and abandon their claims until they can lawfully resume work. It is believed no trouble will ensue.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., August 4, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south to west winds, slight changes in barometer and possibly light rains near Lake Ontario and in Northern New York.

The Central Mississippi river will continue to rise, and floods will probably occur between Memphis and Cairo during Thursday or Thursday night.

The Mississippi River Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—General Thompson, Chief State Engineer, says the Arkansas levees near the Louisiana line are low and in bad condition, and the Raleigh, Millikens, Omega and Waterproof levees are caving. In about ten days the floods from above will arrive at Red river, and should the upper levees give way, the whole country around Bayou Macon will be overflowed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Yesterday's Buffalo races were postponed till to-day.

—Yesterday's Saratoga races were postponed until to-day.

—President Grant is at Elizabeth, N. J., stopping at Corbin's.

—The Omaha City Council have reduced the police to four men.

—The Nebraska State Fair is to be held in Omaha in September next.

—The first bale of Florida cotton was received at Savannah on Tuesday.

—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre states that the coal miners propose another strike.

—Dr. Wm. Haythorne White, a prominent physician of Little Rock, Ark., died on Tuesday.

—Merrick county, Neb., refused bonds to the Midland Pacific R. R. by forty-two majority. The vote polled was 709.

—British negro emancipation was celebrated by the colored people throughout the Dominion of Canada on Monday.

—Gieske and Delone, the Omaha boys who were thought drowned, were found at Plattsmouth, Neb., Tuesday morning.

—Gen. W. T. Martin has been nominated in the Sixth, and Col. O. R. Singleton in the Fourth Mississippi Congressional District Conventions.

—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly will speak in Indianapolis upon the subject of national finance and currency on Wednesday evening, August 11th.

—The Galveston (Texas) Artillery, the oldest military organization in the State, have decided to attend the Centennial next July at Philadelphia.

—Wm. McCue, a laboring man employed on the Green Lawn bridge contract at Columbus, Ohio, was drowned in the Scioto river on Tuesday while watering horses.

—A Bohemian woman and her babe were fearfully burned in Omaha by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, while attempting to kindle a fire with oil. The house was destroyed.

—Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, at Memphis, has appointed C. H. Allen receiver of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad, with W. H. Smithers as co-receiver, who are required to give a bond of $50,000.

—The second annual meeting of the National Sunday School Assembly, at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, commenced last evening. The attendance was not as large as may be expected when the weather becomes pleasant.

—John Phillips, (colored), one of the murderers of Frank Williams, near Shawnee Village, Arkansas, and who escaped from a mob which lynched his confederate, John Randolph, has been arrested. He was found mortally wounded.

—A large number of prominent Odd Fellows from the United States were present at the dedication of a new Odd Fellows hall at London, Ont., on Monday afternoon. Four hundred from Cleveland were received with an enthusiastic welcome. A ball and supper wound up the celebration.

—Dwight F. Steere, of Putnam, Conn., a young man twenty-seven years of age, was arrested in Worcester, Mass., for the murder of Frederick White, at New London, Conn., last Wednesday night. He admits that he stabbed the victim five times with a jack-knife and robbed the body of thirty-one dollars.

—About two hundred bids have been filed at Columbus, Ohio, for constructing the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, the whole work to be completed in a year from the coming fall, and to Marion, forty-five miles from Columbus, during the coming winter. The bidders represent all the larger cities East and West. The bids will be opened to-day.

The Strike at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 3.—About 15,000 operatives are idle, and probably will be for thirty days, although rumors prevail that work will be resumed in a week. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists, and many are willing to go to work, including a good part of the spinners, who heretofore acted with the weavers. The action of the mills will remain closed it is impossible to say. The manufacturers do not know themselves; but one thing that will influence them very much is that they think it hard that the operatives opposed to the strike and willing to work at a reduction should be locked out. Many storekeepers have given notice that they must have cash for their goods, and no credit will be given until they work. Every mill has stopped with the exception of the Stafford, which will soon close.

THE EXPOSITION.

What has Been Done—The Prospects—What is Expected, and What is Essential to Success.

It is now quite generally known that the Frazier Brothers have entered into a contract, under bonds, to erect, within sixty days, a building for our Industrial Exposition, which will be worthy the use to which it is put. Its proportions are 150x600 feet, and each end will be a large and well fitted room for an art gallery, and the exhibition of textile fabrics. It is the hope of the management to induce such a display of works of art in the art gallery as will illustrate for the one hand, that Pittsburg has fine paintings and artistic taste, and on the other, to cultivate that taste still further. Residents of our city have large and costly paintings, and we have assurances in some instances that they will permit them to be exhibited; and also that all who have them will feel invited to furnish paintings for exhibition. In the Textile fabric department there is naught, and we think will be, a fine display.

About two months will intervene between this and the time for the opening of the Exposition. The Directory have labored incessantly, and have met and overcome serious difficulties. They now frankly state that while they are in position to urge to completion, within the appointed time, all that devolves on them, they desire and ask that of the many who promised, at least one hundred persons additional will become life members, and that those who proposed to contribute in a smaller way will not delay. But they deem it more important that the manufacturers, and all who have articles for exhibition will make preparations for this purpose. The success of the movement now hinges on this. About one hundred exhibitors are now secured, but the building should be crowded with articles, in variety and of artistic beauty. Means will be taken to attract a large number of visitors from abroad, and *the reputation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny depends on the display to be made.* This is a public movement, and must be to the credit or shame of the two cities.

The Expositions held in Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and elsewhere have done wonders toward promoting trade in those cities. We have information that the Northwest will be largely represented at Chicago this year. While other cities have been thus benefited, it is useless to deny that Pittsburgh has retrograded rather than otherwise. It is not the expectation that our Exposition will equal this year, either in display, attractiveness, or influence on trade, what it will in subsequent years; but great exertions have been made to launch it this year, in order that we may be started, gain experience, and be thus prepared to make a suitable display Centennial year. The inducements in this direction are far greater than most have thought of. The Pennsylvania railroad expects to carry from the West, Northwest, and South, twenty persons next year to where it carries one now. All this travel will pass through our city. Arrangements can be made to have them stop off without loss. At least 5,000,000 will thus pass through the two cities, a large proportion of whom can be drawn to our Exposition.

It is further believed that of the Europeans who visit the Centennial, a large proportion will wish to see more of the country. It has been observed by all who visited the World's Fairs in London, Paris and Vienna, that once they had done the great attraction, they were ready for smaller attractions. Hence we infer that Pittsburgh, from its celebrity, as the Birmingham of America, will be visited by Europeans. We therefore will need, and can have, next year a more complete gathering of *all* our manufactures than will probably appear at the Centennial. And the only method, by which to convey to the millions of visitors, an idea of what we are as a manufacturing community, will be in the Exposition we then will have.

We do not dwell on the importance of this movement to the trade of Pittsburgh. It is admitted now, that larger sales are made through a single exposition than by traveling agents. The appeal is therefore made to all our people to begin at once to prepare for exhibiting, as the Exposition will be certainly held.

Lake Chautauqua.

During the continuance of the SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY, at Chautauqua Lake, the Buffalo Express on the Allegheny Valley Railroad will connect at Mayville with steamer Col. Phillips, *for Fair Point, Bemis' Point, Lake View* and *Griffith's Point.*

Patent Chimneys.

An absolute protection against fine fires. Are adapted to cheap houses. S. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

OIL OPERATIONS.

Last Month's Developments—Ninety-eight Wells Completed—Estimates of the Production—The Prospect for Petroleum.

A correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick*, writing from Franklin, gives a detailed and interesting account of the number of oil wells completed in the Pennsylvania oil regions during the month of July, their individual and aggregate daily yield, and the average yield per well, the oil development, &c. From the report we summarize the following:

BUTLER DISTRICT.

Total wells completed	52
Aggregate daily yield	2060 bbls
Average yield per well	39½ "

CLARION DISTRICT.

Total wells completed in July	10
Aggregate daily yield, Aug. 1	41 bbls.
Average daily yield per well	4 bbls.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Whole No wells completed in July	98
" " " " June	47
Increase during July	51
Aggregate yield of wells finished in July	2,573 bbls.
Aggregate yield of wells finished in June	1,263 bbls.
Increase during July	1,310 bbls.
Average yield of wells finished in July	26 bbls.
Average yield of wells finished in June	27 bbls.
Decrease during July	1 bbl.
Whole No dry holes finished in July	14
Whole No dry holes finished in June	7
Increase during July	7
No wells, ten bbls or less, in July	35
" " " " June	11
Increase during July	24

OIL DEVELOPMENTS AUGUST 1, 1875.

The following table gives an accurate list of wells drilling, rigs up or building, and depths reached, on the first of August, besides comparisons with operations a month and a year before. The information is the result of personal inspection, and is as nearly correct as can by any means be procured:

FOURTH SAND DISTRICT.

Total wells drilling August 1st	36
" " fishing "	1
" " drilling July 1st	9
Decrease in July	9
Total rigs up or building August 1st	16
" " abandoned August 1st	3
" " up or building July 1st	16

EASTERN AND WESTERN BELTS.

Total wells drilling August 1st	39
" " fishing or plugged	2
" " drilling July 1st	40
Decrease in July	10
Total rigs up or building August 1st	5
" " abandoned August 1st	1
" " up or building July 1st	6
Decrease in July	1

CLARION DISTRICT.

Total wells drilling August 1	36
" " July 1	39
Decrease in July	23
Total rigs up or building Aug. 1	24
" " July 1	21
Increase in July	3

OUTSIDE LOCALITIES.

	Wells.	Rigs.
Holiday Run	2	
Franklin	2	
Tidioute	1	
Warren	1	
Scrubgrass	1	
Titusville	4	1
Totals	12	3
Total wells and rigs Aug. 1	15	6
" " July 1	21	
Decrease in July	6	

SUMMATIONS.

	Wells.	Rigs.
Total in Butler county Aug. 1	65	21
Total in Clarion county Aug. 1	36	24
Total elsewhere Aug. 1	12	3
Grand totals Aug. 1	114	48
" " July 1	165	43
Decrease of drilling wells in July	51	
Increase of rigs in July	5	
Net decrease of wells and rigs in July	46	
Wells due this month in Butler	39	
" " " " Clarion	18	
" " " " elsewhere	12	
" likely to be finished in August	69	

Of the one hundred and fourteen wells actually drilling, it will be observed that sixty-six are located in Butler, on farms already familiar to the public as the scene of extended operations for at least a year past. A few in the Clarion district are somewhat beyond existing limits, whence their completion is awaited with considerable anxiety. So far as concerns the Pennsylvania oil fields, it is not unfair to expect a constantly diminishing yield for the balance of the year. The marked decline of drilling, the paucity of wildcatting, the liberal drainage of the best territory, the abundant presence of salt water at the frontier, all point to a depreciation in the future production. The production has probably increased fifteen hundred barrels since the first of July, thus placing it above twenty-five thousand barrels per diem. This assumes that the older wells have fallen off a thousand, which is a fair estimate. Throughout the Clarion district the decline, if any, is very slight, owing to frequent torpedoing and cleaning out. Modoc holds its own, while a decrease is apparent in the Millerstown, Petrolia and St. Petersburg districts, but careful surveys of the entire region and a perfect acquaintance with every producing firm in Butler and Clarion, the following conclusion seems warranted by existing facts: 1. Drilling and production will decline steadily for the balance of the season. 2. No fresh territory of great importance is likely to be discovered in the Pennsylvania regions this year. 3. Developments are now and will be for this year at least, almost exclusively confined to territory well defined and somewhat exhausted.

OUR CITY THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee—New Improvements, &c.

The Street Committee of our City Councils held a regular meeting last evening, Mr. W. W. Thompson in the chair.

The pay rolls for July were approved, as follows:

Streets.—First District	$ 2,764 30
" Second District	2,234 23
" Third District	1,139 08
" Fifth District	770 40
" Sixth District	1,142 48
" Seventh District	1,618 76
Engineer's pay roll	1,019 89
Board of Viewers	505 00

A communication was read from the Market Committee relative to the bad condition of the pavement on Market street and urging its immediate repairing.

Mr. Metzgar moved to refer it to a subcommittee with power to act. Carried and Messrs. Metzgar, Bindley, Schild, Daniels and Moore were appointed.

A resolution from Councils instructing the Street Commissioner to repair Wylie street, between Congress and Chatham streets, between the car track and the curb, was read. The Street Commissioner was instructed by the committee to repair the same.

A communication from the Commissioners on Liberty avenue was read. It called the attention of the committee to the necessity of immediately making the connection between the parts of Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets, where there is a great difference in the grades. Liberty avenue must be raised between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets by the Street Commissioner, as the power of the Commission extends only from Thirty-third street eastward. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Boucher, Kerr, Fox, Meyran and Weldon, to confer with the Liberty avenue Commission.

The following contracts were let:

Construction of an 18-inch pipe sewer on Mulberry alley, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets, to Messrs. McDonough & Logan, at $1.95 per lineal foot.

Construction of a 20-inch pipe sewer on Washington street, from Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue, to Mr. Martin Joyce, at $1.95 per lineal foot.

Mr. Weldon presented a resolution authorizing the setting of a curb two feet into the roadway on Thirty-fifth street, in order to save the raising of the water pipe.

The resolution was laid on the table, as the committee had no power to change the width of sidewalks.

Mr. Liddell presented a remonstrance against permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad to change the water course from the hill, so that the water may all run down Twenty-fourth street. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A petition for the abatement of nuisance, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Hawley avenue, Sixteenth ward, in the shape of a large pool of water, was read. Street Commissioner Hosack reported that he had already abated the nuisance. The petition was then received and filed.

An ordinance was ordered to be presented to Councils for the paving and curbing of Sarah street, from Thirtieth street to the city line.

An ordinance was also ordered for the extension of the Forty-second street sewer. Assessment of the Park alley boardwalk, from Josephine to Pius street, South Side, and the assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Fortieth street, from Penn to Liberty avenue, were approved.

Mr. Wainwright moved that a sub-committee of three in conjunction with the Street Commissioner and City Engineer be appointed to look after the Morningside road. Carried, and Messrs. Wainwright, Siebert and young appointed.

Adjourned.

IN THE Iowa State Penitentiary the convicts are not allowed to read anything which will inform them of what is going on outside of their prison walls. The warden scrutinizes carefully all correspondence passing in and out of their hands, and nothing in the shape of a newspaper of the day, nor any book likely to convey an idea of the progress of events in the world, is permitted to reach the inmates.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting of Common Branch—The Saw Mill Valley Indemnity Bond—Proposed Extension of Terms of City Officers—New Members Sworn in—Relief of Henderson Street Property Holders.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Common Council was held last evening for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the resolution adopted by Select Council, authorizing the Mayor to file the bond of the city to indemnify the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road Company against loss in the matter of the completion of the Madison avenue sewer.

The following members were present: Messrs. Brown, Burton, Biber, Cooke, Drum, Erwin, Golden, Hopf, Lantner, McGuire, Nesmith, Reimensnyder, Stone, Schmitt, Jas. Wilson, Robert Wilson, Wachob, and President Price.

Mr. SWINDEL, from the Third, and Messrs. Wall and Hughes from the Ninth ward, elected to fill vacancies in Common Council from their respective wards, presented their certificates of election, whereupon the oath of office was administered to them.

The resolution directing the Mayor to file the bond of the city with security conditioned for the payment of damages consequent on the construction of the sewer in the Saw Mill valley road, passed in S. C., was then taken up and action of S. C. concurred in without a dissenting vote.

The rules were then suspended to take up new business.

Mr. GOLDEN presented a petition for the grading of Snyder street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against the extension of the main sewer on Federal street. Referred.

Also, an ordinance extending the terms of office of the City Controller, Engineer, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Solicitor, Treasurer and Superintendent of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE *Post* parades its rooster over the Kentucky election. If we may credit the hints and statements of the New York *World*, there is no special need of cuts for this purpose, as the *Post* is a rooster in itself.

THE statement of Secretary Bristow, that the public debt has been reduced a trifle more than one and a quarter million dollars during July, is a very agreeable piece of information in midsummer, and with the times as they are.

IT WILL be entirely agreeable to us to answer the *Post's* questions, when it answers ours. As to their relevancy to present events, we will attend to that. Certainly the question about Sam Randall is pertinent to the present time.

THE editor of the *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, Benjamin Bannan, died on Saturday last. He was an able and conscientious journalist, a man of positive convictions and great argumentative force,—and his death was a severe loss to the community in which he resided.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced rates of fare on the West Jersey Railroad between Philadelphia and Cape May. Regular tickets, $2, reduced from $2½; excursion tickets, $3, reduced from $4. These latter tickets are good for two days, or from Saturday until Monday.

INTELLIGENCE from many parts of the country render it very certain that serious damage will result from the long continued storms. Corn fields in many parts of the West, are overflowed, and it is not possible that full or good crops should be realized. Even good weather from this on will not repair the loss.

IT IS gratifying to know that Colonel Baker, commanding the Prince of Wales' regiment, has been convicted of indecent assault upon a young lady, while riding in a compartment car. Strong social influence was brought to bear in his favor, but his guilt was undoubted, and he will be suitably punished.

THE funeral obsequies over the remains of ex-President Johnson were observed yesterday, and were exceedingly impressive. There can be no doubt of the fact that his decease occasioned general and profound sorrow through his home State—citizens, irrespective of party, vieing with each other in respectful attention to his remains. His death certainly impressed the country very greatly.

THE President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Mr. Gowan, delivered a long and elaborate address before the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Legislature, containing the history of the operations of the company he represents, as to the development of the coal trade. The address made a profound impression upon the committee, and was a strong and brilliant presentation of the case.

WE rather admire the critical insight by which the *Post* ascertains that we are gratified at the death of Andrew Johnson. As the backwoodsman said, "It beats all nature." Our motive for this gratification is also discovered to be a fear of his onslaught on the Republican party. To calm the sensitive nerves of our restive cotemporary we will say that we join in the general regret at his sudden and unexpected death.

THE speech of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, which was to be the great event of his life, and an oratorical effort which would equal the best productions of Webster or Clay, has not worked exactly as was anticipated. It has effectually squelched him, so far as Presidential aspirations are concerned, and is everywhere denounced as tricky and cowardly. Even the New York *Tribune* gives him up, as weak-kneed, and time-serving. Alas! poor Thurman! Pendleton triumphs at last.

AN immense mass meeting was held in Hyde Park, London, a few days since, in the interest of amnesty toward the Fenian prisoners. The resolutions declared that those prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than imprisonment,—a statement hardly likely to conciliate the Government. When amnesty is asked it is generally the case that politeness, if not humility, is manifested toward the controlling power. The Fenians, however, do not seem to appreciate discretion so highly as valor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WINSLOW, of Brooklyn, replies to the meddlesome letter of Dr. Bacon in a consecutive statement of facts, which show that Mr. Bowen has denied, in the most solemn and formal manner, the truth of any and all statements that have been attributed to him. Mr. Beecher, according to this rendering of Bowen, is an absolutely pure man, all indendoes and reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is difficult to understand the meddlesome tendencies of Dr. Bacon, on the basis of his professed friendship for Beecher.

THERE is a vast deal of corruption in the police and detective force of New York, if the evidence developed can be at all relied on. An officer submitted a statement that indicated very clearly that he had arrested the murderer of Nathan,—a man who had served in the family, and who had a bloody linen coat. One of the sons of Nathan, and the superior officers of the police force, refused to have the man prosecuted, and he escaped. This is one case of many. Whatever virtue there may be in some departments of the service, it is evident that the officiary are saturated with dishonesty.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The time when the Fall session of our public schools will begin is drawing near, and it is entirely proper that we should call attention to some particulars in which the system we have may be improved. It has come to be very generally admitted that our schools should be remodeled and adapted to our age and country,—that at present there is a great waste of the time of the pupils. They are poorly taught, or are taught portions of studies far less necessary to them than other studies would be. What is the change required? Ninety-six or ninety-eight per cent. of the pupils of our public schools go no higher than the Ward Schools, and leave them at the age of fourteen or fifteen years. The studies should be adapted to this large class. It is not sufficient that these studies are useful—they should be the most useful to the pupils pursuing them. Part of these studies which might be necessary to those intending to enter the High School or to continue at some higher institute until he may be twenty years of age, or older, should be omitted. Mr. Philbrick, of Boston, says: "Why should a child who will have little use to make of spelling be kept drilling on this barren branch until he can spell one hundred per cent. of picked words? Why should years be occupied in memorizing, or learning in any way, the contents of a large text book on geography? Why should a pupil be kept on arithmetic until he can solve the most difficult problems at sight?"

Provision, first of all, should be made for the large class who will leave school at the early age named. Their education should be complete, so far as it goes. Then others, who will remain at the Ward Schools longer, or who desire to prepare for the High School, may take up such portions of the studies already pursued as have been omitted, and also other studies necessary for their admission to the High School, or for their intended pursuits in life. This higher course may require one or two years, and will constitute the higher department of the schools. In it there may be instruction by recitations or lectures on technical studies. It should be kept in mind that nearly all these pupils will go no further than this higher course, and the instruction should be adapted to them. Such as desire to enter the High School can do so, whenever, in their course, they shall be prepared to pass the examination for the class they intend to enter without special preparation or cramming. The High School will then have a better class of students, and those who go no further than the Ward Schools a better education. The plan is simple, it seems to us, and easy of execution without much, if any, additional expense.

Our school buildings are costly, convenient and suited to the times. These are the combined results of the skill of the architect and the taxes of the people. Now, let us have the schools demanded by the times. The old rut has been followed long enough. The struggle for life becomes more and more severe in our country. The education should be fitted to enable the citizen with the greatest ease to procure the necessaries and comforts of life. There should be no waste of time. The most important studies should be pursued under intelligent and earnest teachers, and pursued only so far as shall be most profitable to the different classes of pupils, considering their ages, the time they will attend school, and their purposes for life.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish orator and agitator, will occur on Friday next, he having been born at Carben, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1775. He died at Genoa, May 15, 1847. The approaching observance of the centennial of his birth, which is now agitating England and Ireland, makes some reference to his career appropriate and proper. His father, Morgan O'Connell, lived in seclusion on a small estate amid the romantic wilds of Kerry. At thirteen Daniel was sent to Redington, or Queenstown, as it now is, to school, where he was voted dull; then to the Jesuit's College of St. Omer, France, where he was appreciated, and prophecy of his future prominence made. A year at the English College of Douay ended his career in France, and he returned home and began the study of law at Lincoln's Inn. Four years afterward he was called to the bar, where reputation for oratorical power and brilliancy of intellect was speedily made.

His first political address was made at Dublin, January 13, 1800, at a meeting of Catholics to petition against a legislative union between England and Ireland. The meeting was broken up by the military, but O'Connell began, from that night, his career as a political orator, and agitator, and was soon the head of his party in Ireland. The claim of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to political equality with Protestants, was the first great issue that engaged his attention. Twenty years were absorbed in this agitation, and Daniel O'Connell was the brain, hand, heart, and inspiration of this entire movement. Incidental to this agitation, and for using the term "beggarly" in referring to the city of Dublin, he was challenged by Mr. D'Esterre, whom he wounded so badly that he died. After this he never gave nor received a challenge. In 1828, in the height of the agitation above referred to, he was elected to Parliament, to represent the county of Clare. He refused the test oath, however,—and this led to such a violent discussion of the Catholic emancipation question, that within a year a law was passed repealing the civil disabilities of that sect. O'Connell then took his seat in Parliament, respected but feared. He soon, however, overcame this feeling of coldness and was greatly admired. In 1830 he was elected by his native country, Kerry, to Parliament; in 1832 by Dublin, in 1835 by Kilkenny, in 1841 by Cork, and in the same year was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

On the removal of Catholic grievances, O'Connell raised the question of severing the legislative union between England and Ireland. It is probable that there was never a time when he expected to accomplish the result he apparently aimed at; but it served to hold his followers together, and to compel concessions from the English Government which might not otherwise have been gained. The apparent devotion of his life to the cause of the peasantry led to unbounded expressions of gratitude, and to payment to him, under the guise of "rents," of a princely income.

In 1842, and 1843, his power and influence culminated. At this time, it was arranged to hold monster open air meetings, on the royal hill of Tara, the Curragh of Kildare, the Rath of Mullaghmast, and other places renowned in Irish history. At times, five hundred thousand people gathered at these meetings,—and here O'Connell made his grandest efforts of oratory. He would excite the people almost beyond control, but at the critical moment was careful to tone and smooth their feeling, as it was a part of his policy to keep within the bounds of the law. In 1843, however, he broke over. A monster meeting was called at Cloutarf, near Dublin, on Sunday, October 8. A body of "repeal cavalry" was included in the procession, and this gave the Government excuse to interfere. A proclamation was issued against the meeting, and O'Connell withdrew it. A week later, he, with his son and eight others were arrested, tried on a charge of conspiracy, sedition and unlawful assembling, found guilty,—sentenced to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of £2,000, and bound over to keep the peace seven years. The House of Lords reversed the decision, but the influence of the agitator was broken and thereafter troubles awaited him.

The first dissension between him and his followers grew out of the policy of non-resistance, by force. The young men counseled the use of force, and would not longer be governed by O'Connell. Then in 1845 it was discovered and proven that while O'Connell was receiving money from the peasantry as their advocate against oppression, he was a middleman, holding land on low leases, and grinding profits out of the poor debased tenantry. He raged against the exposure, but it was complete. He sank into illness, and during the famine that came just then, he grew more and more depressed, until his physicians ordered that papers be kept from him. Early in 1847 he started for Rome, hoping to die there with the blessing of the Pope. He proceeded as far as Genoa, and there died. His heart, at his request, was embalmed and sent to Rome, and his body to Ireland, where a magnificent funeral was given it.

It is quite noticeable that now so much interest is taken in the centennial of his birth. His memory still has a charm for the Irish people, and his eloquence exerts a power over the English mind. It is not strange that the Catholics claim a large share in the Centennial, as he battled, much of his life, for the people of that faith. The Centennial, however, is to be observed with reference to his fame as a public man, and not on account of his religious creed. The dispute on this question may belittle the affair; but this settled, and it will be an imposing demonstration. Allison, the historian, described his person and character as follows: "In appearance he was striking; he would have been remarked among a thousand. His countenance was neither handsome nor commanding, but it had something in it which irresistibly attracted the attention. Strong and square-built, his figure conveyed the idea of great personal strength; quick, but evasive, his eye gave the impression of Jesuitical cunning. In manners, he was, when he chose, extremely pleasing; none could exhibit when he desired it more courtesy, or was a more agreeable companion; and none, when otherwise inclined, could let fly a more fearful volley of vulgar abuse. He belonged to the age of Ignatius Loyola or St. Francis rather than that of the French revolution. Pope Hildebrand was not more devoted to the interests of the holy see; Peter the Hermit did not possess in a higher degree the art of rousing and violently moving the great body of the people. His abilities were of a very high order—no man does such things without great powers; but they were not of a cast superior to his achievements. *Par negotiis, non supra*, was his true characteristic. He was born an agitator, and there he was supreme; but he was neither more nor less. He had remarkable talents, but no genius, and still less taste or refinement."

The Money Question.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, July 29, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Being here on a visit for a few days from New York, I have the opportunity of seeing your valuable journal daily, and have read with interest your article of this morning on the money question, and shall be glad to avail myself of a little space in your columns, to point out some very important principles entirely ignored by the "Inflationists," and indeed by nearly all writers on all sides of this vexed question. I will premise my remarks by observing that I entirely agree with you in deprecating any sharp contraction of the paper circulation by withdrawing either greenbacks or bank notes, unless the latter were replaced, dollar for dollar, by the former. The growth and steady and sure development of business and industry are the contraction that nature has abundantly provided for this rapidly growing country. Hold the volume of currency stationary and this cause will soon bring the paper dollar to par with the gold dollar. The act of last January should be promptly repealed when Congress assembles, as it is clearly calculated to inflate the currency, because it does away with more than half the reserve of greenbacks the banks were before obliged to hold, and puts them into active circulation. When they were locked up in the vaults of the banks, they were no more in circulation than gold, held to meet the current obligations of a specie paying bank, like the Banks of England or France. That law also authorizes the withdrawal of only eighty per cent of greenbacks for each one hundred per cent. of bank notes issued under it, up to $100,000,000, and then there is no limit set upon the issue of such notes, except the amount of the national debt.

The main principle overlooked or ignored by the inflationists and most writers on money is, that money and capital are not one and the same thing. Confounding the two, those who clamor for more money,—more paper promises, not intended to be paid—hope thereby to create cheap capital. Seeing the absurdity of their position in claiming that pieces of paper bearing the engraved name of the United States Treasurer, and, in effect, marked, "This is one dollar," "This is five dollars," or "This piece is one hundred dollars" exclaiming, I say, that such stamped pieces of paper are money, they have invented what they term the "intro-convertible 3-65 pet cent. bond." This little expedient, they claim, will place the market value of all the capital of the country at the disposal of everybody, at that low rate of interest. Now, if these pretty little engravings could be kept at par with gold, the intro-convertible bond might prove a useful expedient for those who preferred Government security for their unused surpluses; but it is obvious that such bonds, being convertible only into paper, which is again only convertible back into these bonds, neither will possess the first element of value. The value of all commodities is clearly fixed, or established by the cost of production and the law of supply and demand. It therefore follows that things that cost nothing to produce, or supply, such as air and water, will possess no market value. If either of these indispensable articles possess such a value, in any commercial market, the case must be exceptional, and the value only nominal. When the Spartans adopted pieces of stamped iron for money, the money was only worth its weight in iron, and it took more than a horse could draw to pay for his purchase. This historical fact demonstrates that stamped pieces of paper convertible into nothing but other similar pieces of paper, differing only from those called *par excellence*, MONEY, in that they carry a certain rate of interest, also payable in the aforesaid money, cannot be made to pass for money in the market. In fact people might accept iron in payment of their wares and labor, inconvenient as it would be, but Congress can never compel them to accept an article having no market value at all.

Now, all these absurd delusions have grown out of the fundamental error of confounding money with capital. Capital may be defined in general terms to consist of everything possessing market value. This again is divided into two grand divisions—"fixed" and "floating" capital. The former embraces what are called sometimes, but not quite correctly, permanent investments, such as houses, lands, railroads, factories and machinery; and floating capital embraces whatever is used in all the various industrial pursuits of mankind for the purpose of transmitting the products of labor from the producer to the consumer, or final purchaser. This of course embraces money, which, however, is used only as a tool for setting the whole mass in motion. By actual investigation it has been found, in England, that in the banking business, which, in modern times, is the chief method of circulating the products of labor, only three per cent. of money is used, and of this but half of one per cent. is metalic money—the other 97 per cent. being made up of bills and things other than money. Now these things, which are not money, constitute in fact 97 per cent. of the trading, or floating capital of the civilized world. The three per cent. of money has been found to furnish ample tools for turning over, or handling, so to speak, the other 97 per cent.

Here, in Ohio, and more or less all over the Union, we have people so incredibly stupid as to hope to make the tools used in handling capital take the place of capital itself. It is just about as sensible as to try to make the cart or the plow take the place of the grain or other agricultural product. Both these useful implements, or tools, form portions of the farmer's capital. This wide spread delusion belongs to the catalogue of those popular delusions about which Dr. McKay has written a very useful and interesting book. It is all the more marvellous after the extensive experience of the last hundred years in inconvertible paper money, including our own present issue. But great as are the evils of a fluctuating money, I agree with you that a large and sudden withdrawal of our present circulation would be attended with far greater evils, by the sudden collapse that would follow in all values. The law of supply and demand will do the work better, because it is a national law, and all national laws adapt themselves to our wants better than legislative enactments. Had the surplus tools provided by the latter laws have been excessive, as they were in France during the first revolution, and as they had previously been in this country, during our revolution, then, a funding of the surplus paper money would be the right thing until the surplus was brought within our ability to handle unnecessary and valueless tools. Treat money as a mere implement, costly though it be, and we shall divest our minds of the delusion which underlies this whole question.

But permit me to add a few words on another question, now also before the country, which is of real importance. It is whether it is in conformity with sound principles of political economy for the Government or State to lend its credit, no matter how good the security given for it, to banking or any other corporations to trade on. If the principle be right and defensible, then it is wrong to confine such loans to one class of corporations. In fact everybody holding a Government bond should, in such cases, have the same privileges as the national banks. We should all be entitled to take our bond to the United States Treasurer and demand and receive 90 per cent in Government guaranteed paper money, just as the National banks now do and also draw interest on our bonds. If the principle is right, in the case of the banks, it is wrong to restrict its operation. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is at least as old a maxim as the time of Shakspeare, and is no doubt uppermost in many a farmer's mind. But the principle is wholly indefensible. The lending of the national credit to build a trans-continental railway may be justified on the grounds of national necessity, but never can it be to a mere trading company.

Permit me to direct your attention to the views of the most distinguished living political economist, M. M. Chevalier, contained in a letter published in a pamphlet I send you, on the right of the State to the whole advantages arising from the issue of paper money. Take the issue and management of such money out of the vortex of politics, by creating an independent non-political department for the purpose—something on the model of the Supreme Court of the United States—compound with the National banks for their circulation, and have but one kind of paper money, and that "Uncle Sams," and we shall have made a real advance in the science and practical economy of money.

Yours, &c.,
H. BOWLBY WILLSON.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Description of the Building—A Noble Edifice—The Furnishment of the College—Exercises by the Graduating Class—The President's Reception—Minor Notes of Interest.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA., July 29, 1875.

Old Probabilities was certainly not made acquainted with the College arrangements for to-day, or he would have sent in an order to the Weather Clerk for a fairer state of weather. It commenced raining about daybreak, and with but little intermission it has kept it up all day, making it very uncomfortable and unpleasant for all out-door operations, and doubtless deterred many from attending the Commencement exercises. I had intended this morning to take a ramble over the College and experimental farm, but the inclemency of the weather drowned that arrangement out, so I directed my meanderings in another direction, and made a survey of the College and surrounding buildings.

Description of the College.

The College is most beautifully located near the junction of the Penn and Nittany valleys—the end of the Nittany mountains standing out in bold relief three miles to the eastward. The Bald Eagle range stands in full view in the northwest, and the Muncy range skirts the southwestern boundary of the beautiful Penn Valley. Taking a view from the college dome when the atmosphere is clear, the sight must be truly charming and beautiful. The college grounds, as told, have been much improved in appearance within the last year, and are certainly in a neat condition now.

The college building is a stately and substantial edifice, constructed of silicious magnesian lime stone of superior quality for building purposes. It consists of a central part and two wings, connected with the latter by curtains. The central part and wings face on the same line, giving it a front of two hundred and thirty-four feet in length. The central part covers fifty-four feet of the front line and extends back one hundred and thirty feet, and the two wings each cover forty-two feet of the front and extend back eighty-one feet, and the two curtains each cover forty-eight feet on a line parallel to but ten feet back of the centre and wings, and extend back fifty-six feet. The building has five stories above the basement, and each story has accommodious hall running from one end to the other, parallel with the front line, and through the centre of the curtains. On each floor from this hall, and at right angles with it, run three others to the rear of the building, one in the central part and one in each wing. On each side of these halls, doors open into dormitories, class rooms, museums, &c. The building contains one hundred and sixty-five dormitories, 10x18 feet square and 9 to 11 feet high. A library room, 34x46; geological and mineralogical museum, 24x46; anatomical museum, 20x36; museum of agricultural productions, 24x20; chemical laboratories in basement, 24x56, and two laboratories on the first floor, each 20x40, for more advanced students, two lecture rooms, each 26x34 feet; four class rooms, each 20x34 feet, and several smaller rooms for apparatus for special scientific investigations, and for store rooms; also a hall 80x28 feet used as a chapel, and two rooms, each 56x20 feet used as society halls; and the entire back central part, on first floor, 80x48 feet, is used for a dining room and kitchen, and another room of the same floor, 36x20 feet, is used by the preparatory department, together with an adjoining class room 20x15 feet. All the rooms are ventilated by flues extending to the top of the building from each room. The basement contains, in the laboratory above noted, store rooms, bake house, kitchen for culinary department, three other laboratories for the rougher kinds of scientific work, &c., &c. In addition to the foregoing there are commodious reception parlors, Professors rooms and rooms for the family having charge of the culinary department.

For enormous houses, completeness of detail and stability of construction this building is rarely excelled. The other buildings consist of a large and handsome residence, also built of limestone and occupied by the President, a comfortable frame dwelling building occupied by Prof. McKee, and another frame dwelling occupied by the farm manager. A large double decked frame barn of modern and approved plan, with wagon sheds, corn cribs, large stabling capacity, water cisterns, &c. A large hog stye with feed room and slaughter house attached. Also, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and wash house.

The Apparatus.

The institution is fortunate in possessing a large and excellent collection of apparatus adapted to the necessities of the lecture and class rooms, thereby enabling its professors to illustrate principles by experiments. It also possesses very large and extensive botanical, geological and mineralogical collections, collected from all parts of this country, together with large collections from Europe. In many instances the specimens are rare. The library is extensive, containing several thousand volumes, of the best scientific works, including maps, diagrams and charts, all accessible to the student. The "Washington" and "Cresson" literary societies were organized immediately after the opening of the college, and both are in a flourishing condition now, and have their respective halls elegantly and tastefully furnished. Also, their library rooms are fitted up in appropriate style, and neatly arranged. I was very much pleased to observe that very great attention is paid to the sanitary condition of the institution, and remarkable cleanliness prevails everywhere throughout the building and about its surroundings.

Commencement Exercises.

The exercises of the thirteenth commencement were begun at 10 A. M. Many were doubtless prevented from attendance by reason of the incessant rain during the morning. However, the chapel was filled by spectators and friends of the graduating class. After the usual opening exercises, consisting of prayers and music, the salutatory oration being the second honor, was delivered by John J. Wallace, of your county. Mr. Wallace, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science, did much credit to himself and his friends, both by his production and in the excellent style in which he delivered it. Hisability and culture as a writer, combined with his oratorical powers, fit him admirably for the profession he has chosen, and we expect that at no far distant day he will occupy a prominent position at the Pittsburgh Bar. Further on in the exercises we were much pleased with an oration of J. E. Glenn, of Mansfield Valley, Allegheny county, Pa. he receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also expects to commence the study of law at once, and we feel confident that the abilities which he displayed to-day will lead him forward to success. The valedictory was assigned to J. F. Sloan, of Lock Haven, Pa. His oration was a masterly one, he at all times speaking exceeding him, receiving the closest attention from the audience. The parting words, as usual on such occasions, were pathetic. It was very notable that it was with the deepest regret that the class of '75 severed their connections with the college, leaving behind them many had the best of wishes for the welfare and prosperity of their cherished *alma mater*. Each speaker, at the close of his remarks, was greeted with applause, and without exception was made the recipient of boquets from the audience.

The President, at the close of the valedictory address, conferred upon the members of the class of '75, the degrees of B. A. or B. S., according as they graduated in the classical or the scientific course. After this came the presentation of prizes, six in number, provided by friends of the institution, as rewards for special excellence in different departments.

President Calder, in his address to the audience, announced some items of business transacted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting yesterday. The meeting was an unusually full one, there being seven of the nine elected members present. The vacancy in the Faculty, occasioned by the resignation of Prof. H. Collier, was filled by the election of Prof. J. T. Lovewell, Ph. D. of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, a gentleman of large experience as a teacher, and of high standing for his attainments in physics and chemistry.

A new department, that of Modern Languages, was created, and Col. A. Grabowski was elected to take charge of it, and be military instructor.

In the afternoon the Alumni Association held its annual meeting. The chief matter of interest to strangers consisted in the reading of autobiographies furnished by members of the various graduating classes. These were presented by the "Historian," C. H. McKee, of the class of '73, and formerly of your county. Some of them were quite comic and were greeted with shouts of laughter.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the proposed trial of plows, &c., was postponed until to-morrow morning.

President's Levee.

The evening brought pleasant weather again, and the President's levee, at 7.30 P. M., was attended by the visitors at the college and by its friends in the vicinity. The spacious parlors were crowded with a brilliant assemblage. Many of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were from distant points, probably the largest proportion being from Harrisburg, Lewisburg and Allegheny county. The graduates, both of the present and of former years, seemed to enjoy highly the social reunion there furnished, while the refreshment tables, laden with delicacies and decked with flowers, might readily have proved an attraction to any who were epicures rather than lovers of more intellectual pleasures.

FRIDAY, July 30.

This morning Old Sol came forth in all his glory, and the newly mown meadows, growing corn and the mountain tops look all the greener by reason of yesterday's rain. The Committee on Mowers and Reapers handed in their report this morning, which states that the grass cut was not heavy on the ground and was easily cut; that all the machines did their work well, but that for lightness of draft, simplicity of construction and noiseless motion the *Eagle*, manufactured by W. A. Wood, excelled all others. The reapers did their work in standing oats on nice, smooth ground, which made the tests an easy one. Each machine did its work well, and each had its friends in the assembled crowd of spectators. The committee gave the award to the Russell for quality of work, to the Champion for noiseless motion, and the Burdick for simplicity of construction. Thus ended the mowing and reaping contest.

Owing to the postponement of the trial of earth tilling implements yesterday, on account of wet weather, the attendance today was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. Among the implements on trial, the Improved Heckenthorn Plow, manufactured in your city, attracted considerable attention and called forth a great deal of praise from those present. I learned from the agent before leaving that he carried home with him a handsome list of orders for his plow. This trial ended the exercises of the week.

I should have said that the trial took place on the "Experimental Farm" connected with the college, and gave all visitors an opportunity of examining into the condition of this farm as well as of that upon which the college stands. Both show by the crops and by the culture which they have evidently received, that they are managed by men who believe in doing work thoroughly. It may be worth while to mention that, large as the farms are, they have scarcely any inside fences except about the farm buildings.

In conclusion of this report, I may say that my impressions are unexpectedly favorable. The Treasurer's report to the Board of Trustees showed a large reduction of the floating debt during the year; but the appearance of the buildings, campus and farms gave evidence that they had suffered no neglect, and the public exercises proved that the literary and scientific instruction of the students had been well cared for.

Of the visitors we met from Bucks, from Lawrence, and from many of the intervening counties of our State, not one expressed himself otherwise than as highly gratified by what he saw and heard, while several, who have often attended commencement exercises at other colleges, declared that they had never listened to performances as uniformly meritorious as those of this occasion.

I expect to give a few days to sight-seeing in the various valleys and mountain gaps of this region, after which, returning home, your correspondent will no longer be

A STRAY.

A Triple Calamity.

Through the Lansing papers we learn the particulars of a terrible calamity that befel a family residing at Virobua, Wis., resulting in the death of three little children, all under six years old. The oldest, a girl about five, and her younger brother found a hen's nest under the barn. The girl reached her hand under to get the eggs and was bitten twice by a huge rattlesnake. With a scream she withdrew her hand, when the brave little fellow said he wasn't afraid of the old hen's picking him, and thrust his hand under with the same result. The mother was attracted by their screaming, and dropped a boiler of water on the floor, which she had just lifted from the stove, and hastened to see what was the matter, and to her horror she found that both of her little children had been fatally bitten by the reptile, which had taken possession of the hen's nest. She seized the little ones in her arms, and ran into the house and, on entering, discovered that her baby had fallen into the boiling water. In half an hour the three little ones were relieved of their terrible suffering by death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Allan Town Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. m8:4:ww2

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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

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WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap9:p87

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NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

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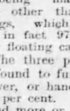
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

VERDICT
In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.



We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers of Chicago*, are using the IMPROVED HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, do find that the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the best.

We use a scale *accurately*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.

We weigh out each and every *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound*.

This merit we have *found* is *alone* possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE and is maintained after the most severe and longest use, being attributable to the patent chilled iron bulls between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edges of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.

We also find the IMPROVED HOWE SCALES *the most economical*, meeting the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.

DAWSON & MILLER,
JOHN ELLIS,
BAYNES BROS.,
DENNIS O'CONNOR,
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O'MALLEY BROS.,
PEAVEY & ANDERSON,
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1213 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

TEE NEWEST AND MUSIC BOOKS. | MUSIC BOOKS. THE BEST!

Song Monarch. The BEST book for Singing Schools, for which it is specially designed, and filled with cheerful glees and songs. Price, by R. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson. Price 75 cts.

Chorus Choir. The NEWEST book of Choruses, Anthems, Motets, etc., for Choirs and Societies. Highly recommended. Compiled by Dr. Eben. Tourjee. $18 per dozen.

The following three books are in press, and nearly ready. Wait for them!

High School Choir. The best new book for High Schools, successor to that universal favorite, the "Hour of Singing," which it resembles in general arrangement, and is by the same authors, L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden. Price $1.

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WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WEDNESDAY, August 4

We have just received and have now on exhibition a very fine line of the newest shades in

Colored Dress Silks,
Beautiful and choice colors, at a bargain.

Our stock of BLACK DRESS SILKS, Striped Silks and Silks in evening shades, will be found very full and complete in all grades, at

Very Low Prices.

BLACK DRESS GOODS,
Full Mourning Dress Goods!

An unusually fine stock of Black Alpacas, all qualities, 25c a yard and upward. Extra good value for quality.

Our line of BLACK CASHMERES which during the season has given such universal satisfaction to buyers has been completely replenished, and prices lower than before.

A Full Assortment of

COLORED DRESS GOODS!
Of all kinds at Lowest Prices.

We also continue to offer our standard bargains in

Yard wide Linen Suitings, only 15c
Gray Mohairs, worth 37½c, only 15c.
Japanese Silks, formerly sold at 25c, only 12½c.
Summer Grass Cloths, only 12½c.
New variety desirable Dress Goods only 12½c.
Plaid Grenadines, extra value, only 25c.
Colored Dress Goods, very fine hue, only 25c.

Unexcelled Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS
JUST OPENED
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.

New Colored Silks, in Medium and Seal Browns, Navy and Light Blue, Dark and Medium Slate, Myrtle and Prune.

Sash Ribbons in Navy Blue, Medium and Seal Brown and Cardinal.

A full assortment of Windsor Ties in Crape and Twilled Silks in all shades. Gros Grain Ribbons to match.

Our line of Black Silks is full and complete in all kinds, from Lining Silk at 75 cents per yard, to finest quality of Gros Grain Dress Silk, which we are selling during the summer months at reduced figures.

Special bargains offered in Light and Black and White Stripe Summer Silks.

Attention is directed to bargains in the line of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

FINE FANCY STRIPED
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PLAIN COLORED HOSIERY,
Closing out on counter.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Flowers, Roses, Buds & Feathers
Now in Stock.

Linen Collars and Cuffs,
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Swiss Plaitings.

Fine English Lisle Gloves,
For Ladies, 1 to 4 button; for Men, 1 and 2 button, at reduced prices.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN GENUINE
Alexander Black Kid Gloves,
1 button at $1, 2 button at $1.50 per pair.

Our Zephyr Department during the summer months receives careful attention. The assortment of CANVAS of every description in White and Colors, for Zephyr Work, CANVAS PATTERNS for filling in, Perforated CARD BOARD, Paper Patterns and Pattern Books, Filling Silks, Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in fact and complete.

Orders by mail for goods in any department of our store will receive prompt and particular attention.

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Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

The suspension of rain, yesterday, served to stimulate business, and to show that with good weather there will be a reasonable revival of trade. The banks report an improving demand for money, and that very reasonable rates are accorded. Careful inquiry discloses that 9 per cent. is very generally charged,—10 per cent. being taken where the paper offered is not strictly gilt-edge. There is also an improved activity in some departments of manufacture, and confidence begins to be expressed of a fair Fall trade. It is not to be lost sight of, however, that the rains of several days past have made their impress on the business prospects of the Fall. The basis of real business prosperity is the crops, and where these are injured, business is apt to suffer as well. We cannot, as yet, determine the full bearing of this remark, but it certainly looks as if we should have less results from agriculture, the country over, than was confidently anticipated a few weeks since.

The Allegheny National Bank sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock sale rooms, John D. Bailey, Auctioneer, 106 Smithfield street, for $64.50.

Real estate, in and around the city, continues extremely dull.

When Secretary Bristow assumed charge of the Treasury Department, on the 3d of June, 1874, the balance of the 5 per cent. loan, authorized by the refunding acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, then unissued, was $178,948,900, the original amount being $500,000,000. During July, 1874, domestic bids aggregating $10,115,550 were accepted, reducing the balance of the loan to that extent. Since that time $75,000,000 have been delivered to the London Syndicate, which consists of the Rothschilds, Seligmans, and Morgan & Co. Besides this the Syndicate have subscribed to the amount of $44,897,200. There are, therefore, remaining of the new 5 per cent. bonds $18,537,550. The option to subscribe for the last named amount until the 15th of November gives the Syndicate the entire control of the loan during the continuance of the option.

In accordance with the provisions of the indenture attached to the sinking fund bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by which one per cent. of the bonds is to be drawn and redeemed at par every year, the first annual drawing took place at the company's office, in Boston, on Wednesday. Cards numbered correspondingly to the number of bonds issued were placed in a revolving box, and from it the numbers of the bonds to be redeemed on the 1st of September were drawn, as follows:

4206	9280	9567	6110	9970	3851	9512
11071	14660	2873	2662	2811	9224	7060
8003	4353	10372	5818	5912	1759	4167	6371
10053	5666	9556	7031	6460	8717	12727
3843	3445	1810	9470	12935	4750	338
2005	844	9237	8418	1357	3504	1021
6225	12145	689	13111	8297	12792	13186
10530	1263	5224	11640	12209	4982	14707
11536	1359	5801	558	11339	2349	5734
8479	6390	10572	2918	904	10261	11332
3426	6344	9152	4923	14013	1649	4680
317	3424	3479	7244	4041	14505	1406
1721	13652	7411	2674	16694	12388	8348
13044	13151	5841	14598	9321	6265	5773
5244	5833	12536	6152	11502	10909	7431
10422	11679	6408	10542	1489	13121	4929
9065	8110	6951	6604	7376	1890	3038
3757	249	5093	11796	10277	11914	8248
3631	6083	7785	14025	2139	3440	7477
2083	12234	11721	11418	7102	12505	3583
4484	7358	794	4438			

All holders of any of the above numbers may present their bonds to be redeemed at par on the 1st of September.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

Gold	113½	5-20's 1867	120¼
U.S.6's, 1861, coup	120½	" 1868—coupons	120⅝
5-20's 1862		10-40's	114¾
" 1864	115¾	Currency 6's	
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	115¼
" 1865 new	118⅝	10-40's—coupons	117

N. Y. Cen	104	Ohio & Mississippi	19⅜
Erie	14⅜	Union Pacific	73
C. C. & I. C	4	Toledo & Wabash	73⅛
St. Paul	36⅜	Adams Express	100½
Pref	58½	American Express	57
Michigan Southern	61¼	U. S. Express	42⅝
Do. Central	63	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	80
North Western Com	44⅝	Quicksilver	44¾
Do. Pref	55⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Rock Island	108⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	24
Cleve. & Pitts	91	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel	81⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board;

P. R. R. (S) ex. div.	50¾	Cen Trans(B)	45¾
Reading (B)	55	Empire Do	
Col. of N. J. (B)	30	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (A)	92½
Mill Creek (B)	94	P. C. & St. L. 7's	
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾		

NEW YORK, August 3, 1875.

Gold opened and closed at 112¼, with sales at 113. The borrowing rates were 1 @2. Loans were also made flat. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are strong and higher. State securities are quiet. All Government offices were closed to-day in respect to the memory of Andrew Johnson. Stocks were dull and firm. Prices advanced in the morning ¼@⅝. The market left off at a slight reaction from the highest point. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwest and Ohios. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 62,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 11,600 Western Union, 10,000 Northwest, 11,000 Lake Shore, and 5,500 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, '81, 120½; 5-20s, '64, 115½; do '65, 118½; do new, 118½; do '67, 120¼; do '68, 120½; 10-40s, 114½; coupons, 117; new 5s, 115½; currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennesse old, 50½; do new, 50¼; Virginia new, 36½; do old, 37; Missouri 6s, 101¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 83½; Pacific Mail, 39⅜; Adams Express, 100½; Fargo Express, 80; American Express, 57; United States Express, 41; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 14¼; do preferred, 26; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 63½; Union Pacific, 72¾; Illinois Central, 94¼; Lake Shore, 61¼; Pittsburgh, 91¼; Northwestern, 42¼; do preferred, 55¾; New Jersey Central, 108; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 59¼; Toledo and Wabash, 5¾; do preferred, 5¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 12; Chicago and Alton, 4; do preferred, 8; Ohio and Mississippi, 19½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington and Quincy, 15; Hannibal and St. Joe, 23½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 20½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 18¾; Central Pacific, 101¼; Union, 101¾.

LONDON, August 3—5 P. M.—Consols: money 94 9-16; 5-20s, '65, 107¾; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13½; preferred, 26.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shoenberger & Co	1	J. S. Awl & Co	1
P. R. R. Co iron	4		
Total	7		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Penna Lead Co	1		
Total	1		

PENNA R. R.

Lewis O. & P. m	2	J. Moorhead & Co	1
Total	3		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Byers & McC. m	2	Shoenberger & Co	4
Shoenberger & Co	4	Laughlin & Co	4
Total	16		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & B	2	Phillips & N. O	1
Isabella Furnace Co	7		
Total	10		

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Fine wool dull and lower; medium grades and combing active and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 47@48c; X 47@48c; medium 50@51c; coarse 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 45@47c; medium 50@51c; coarse 45@47c; combing washed 58@62c; combing unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 30@31c; coarse and medium unwashed 35@37c; tub washed 50@52½c; extra and merino pulled 40@44c; No. 1 and super pulled 40@42c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $22,00. Bulk meats 8¾a12¼a12¾c. Bacon 9¾a13¼a13¾c. Hams 13¾c. Lard 14½a14¾c. Whisky $1,16.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 3, 1875.

The general markets, with the exception of Breadstuffs, which are considerably excited in consequence of the very unpropitious weather for harvesting, are devoid of anything new or important. There is an increasing demand for Flour, as there nearly always with an advancing market, and Wheat is advancing. Refined Sugars are easier. The hog product continues steady, but unchanged. In general produce there is nothing specially new or important.

APPLES—In good demand, and selling readily at $3,50a4,50 per bbl.

BERRIES—In light supply and very firm. Blackberries, 18a20c per quart. Whortle Berries, $1,50 per pail.

BUTTER—Choice table butter continues scarce, and prices are firm but unchanged; prime to choice solid packed; 22a23c; do. roll, 24a25.

BEANS—Quoted, in a jobbing way, at $2,10a2,15 for mediums.

BROOM CORN—Trade in this article continues dull, in sympathy with Brooms, but prices have undergone no recent change. Following are our quotations: 11⅝a12 1-2 for No. 1 hurl, and 13a 13 1-2 for extra do. Such as will work into a choice hurl broom quotable at 11a1-2a 12 1-2; good do., 9 1-12a10; good to choice stalk braid, 10 1-2a11; inferior brush, 8 1-2a9; crooked, 6 1-2a8 1-2.

CHEESE—Is decidedly firmer, and while there has been no advance as yet, the indications just now are that there soon will be; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 11a11½c for prime Ohio factory.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and notwithstanding the receipts recently have been small, the supply appears to be in excess of the demand; quotable at 15a16.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1,50a2 per box; Pears, $1,50a2 per bu.; Water Melons, $15 a20 per 100; Cantelopes, $6a7 per 100.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm and considerably excited, And we again advance our quotations 25c per barrel, as follows: Spring wheat flours, $7a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $7,25a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6a6,25.

GROCERIES—The most noticeable feature is a further decline in Refined Sugars, which would indicate that the demand is falling off, and refiners are catching up with their orders. Coffee continues very firm, and an early advance in the price of Roasted is almost certain. Molasses and Syrups continue quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11½
Standard A	11
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾
Standard B	10¾
Ex C Standard	10¼
C Standard	9¾@10¼
Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	27½
Rio Prime	24 @25	Java, Ibpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	25 @24	Java, loose	38½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	28		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8½@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The excitement in the market for Wheat continues, and with a continuation of the unfavorable weather for harvesting, prices are still advancing, we now quote red at $1,40a1,45, and 3a5 additional for amber and white. The Oat market is also firmer, and within the past few days an advance of 3a4c per bushel has been established, selling at 60@62c for mixed, and 63a 64 for white. Corn is scarce and tending upward, although there is not much inquiry for it; ear, on track, 79a81; shelled, in elevator, 80a82. Nothing doing in Rye.

HAY—Baled continues scarce, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at $22a25 per ton, according to quality—sale of one car reported at $24.

POTATOES—Still quoted at $2a2,25 per bbl., with the most of the sales at $2. Tomatoes, $2a2,50 per box.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand, especially for Sugar-cured Meats, but there is no change to make in quotations.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11¼	Do., half barrels	14¾
Half Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard—Refined, prime	13¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	13¼	Do., in 5 lbs	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do., in 10 lbs	15¼
Bacon Sides	13¼	Do., in 20 lbs	15¼
Short Rib do	13¼	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, bbl	$12,00	Cotton Oil	
Miner's Lard Oil		Cheese	
Lard Oil			

Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs.....$21,50
Short Mess Pork, 43 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs..... none

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Quotable at $2,90a3 per bu. for Timothy, and $8a8,25 for Clover.

TALLOW—In little demand, at 8c for prime Country, and 8¾a8¾ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 1875.

Business was very quiet to-day, although the general tone of the markets were firmer, and it looks as if prices had settled down for the present. Crude firmer but unchanged as compared with yesterday; immediate shipment quoted at $1,12½. Refined also firmer; Philadelphia delivery, spot and month, 11; Baltimore, 10¾a11.

It is reported this P. M. that there is a rise coming from the headwaters of the Allegheny, and if so we may look for receipts of Crude by river within the next few days. The agreement of the pipe companies some time ago, not to load oil in barges, has been very properly rescinded.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1,15@1,20; city make, $1,28@1,35.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O. W	964
B. S. Duncan	Star O. W	302
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O. W	1,124
N. W. Stevenson	Bly O. W	481
J. Bushnell	Lily O. W	447
Lockhart & F	Standard O. W	480
S. Craig	Citizens O. W	478
O.J. Greer	Sunbeam O. W	482
B. S. Duncan	Citizens O. W	462
B. S. Duncan	Liberty O. W	148
O. J. Greer	Empire O. W	463
Geo. M. Robinson	Vesta O. W	234
Total		6,045

SHIPMENTS OF OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co	Central Ref. Co	686
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	578
National O. W	Warden F. & Co	552
Vesta O. W	Geo. Pohe	556
W. P. Logan	J. P. Logan	291
Total		2,360

The Breadstuffs' Outlook—From a New York Stand-Point.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—This day week we left our Flour market quite tame, and easier for the low and medium grades, and especially flat for most Spring Wheat brands, due chiefly to the character of the advices from England. Later the favorable change in the weather throughout England induced buyers very generally to hold off, and the business in the market on Monday and Tuesday was very great, and in some instances very unreasonable concessions were made. We say unreasonable because prices before our last were relatively much cheaper than Wheat, and the decline in Wheat since has been 5a6c per bush., or about equal to 30c on Flour, while the actual concession in Flour has been 25a75c per bbl., with great irregularity in the sales until Thursday, when most holders seemed determined to resist any further decline, regarding that already made as very unwarranted under all the circumstances. The advance in Flour a fortnight since was quite spirited, and all the circumstances seemed to fully warrant it. The return of fine weather in England, after so protracted a storm, and after so much damage had been done to the crop, very much of it far from being matured, and which by brilliant weather is not likely to be restored, seems to call for the expression of the opinion that the decline has been a very unreasonable one, as the causes which stimulated the inquiry prior to the middle of the month and since then have been at times still more cogent, and collectively from Europe they establish the fact that the crops are without exception much below an average, and their old crops much reduced. We make these remarks here because it seems to us that there is no cause for any panic or depression in our Flour market, and certainly not with any wish to stimulate prices, but rather with the hope of exerting a conservative and healthy influence and to prevent, if possible, violent changes. The business of the week has been moderate; the trade up to Wednesday could not be tempted to buy freely, but we have had a better inquiry for the West Indies and South America, and have not added much to our stock. Fancy bakers' Extras could only be sold freely by submitting to a decline of 25a40c per bbl., and for these the market closes weak. State Extras declined 50a70c, but since Wednesday a part of this has been recovered, and in the low grades we notice a better feeline at the close. Amber Wheat brands have declined, but, being cheaper than other grades when the reaction took place, holders decline to make large concessions to sell promptly. Western millers have in some instances withdrawn their Flour from market, and since Tuesday they have ruled steady, though they have sold slowly. City Ground has been in fair demand for the West Indies, &c., and prices have fluctuated slightly. Favorite brands of Shipping Extras could not be sold freely without submitting to low figures. This receivers declined to do, and the export trade has been moderate. Family grades have declined slightly, and have sold slowly. Good and Choice Old Family grades have been held with confidence. The exports of the week have been 29,697 bbls., against 42,690 the corresponding time last year. To-day the market opened higher for most grades, though the trade buy cautiously and shippers hold back. The low grades are very strong, while Fancy Bakers' Extras are dull and tame.

The festures of our Wheat market the past week have presented a very decided change as compared with the preceding week; the return of pleasant weather in England seems to have dispelled all apprehension for their crop, and dealers have acted as if no damage had been done, and have entirely disregarded the highly important news from the west of the immense damage being done to the Winter Wheat crop by continued rains, extending over an area four times that of the British Islands; in 1866 merchants and shippers here and at the West, especially in Indiana, will remember that fourteen days of almost incessant rains the first half of July destroyed about half their crop, but this season the rains have extended over a much larger area and have continued more than five weeks with brief intervals of sunshine, during which a few farmers have secured a portion of their crop, but now find it so soft and damp that they cannot use it; the plant has had far more to contend with this season than in 1866; prior to the rains the promise was not above half a crop, so much of it has been killed by the frost and during April and May greatly injured by the drouth and subsequently by the fly; continued heavy rains, rust and sprouting in the stack, so that it is not surprising prices at the west are higher than here. The great floods and protracted rains in the British Islands since the 2d of July have done much damage, but we have yet to learn the extent of the damage, and not until this is fully known can we form a correct judgment of the future value of Wheat. Two weeks since a telegram from the *New York Lone Express* assured us of a poor crop of Wheat in Hungary, but this we did not credit because it did not agree with our private advices thence, and subsequently advices from our correspondent at Pesth represent the crop as very short, and that Hungary will have no surplus for export; and we now hove advices from Roumania and Southern Russia that the crop is short, but to what extent it is as yet too early to state. A large portion of Austria has suffered from the same cause as Hungary, but Germany has suffered but little, though our advices thence to hand this week are far less favorable than hitherto. In regard to Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Spain and France the accounts are deplorable. The recent rains have done very little damage at the North-west, and with pleasant weather there for a month, we feel hopeful of a good crop of Spring Wheat, and with considerable old Wheat still in the hands of our farmers, we shall have a brisk trade the coming Autumn. The absence of any considerable supplies afloat has greatly restricted business, and the bulk of the sales have been confined to Spring for August delivery and under the advices from Liverpool and London of a decline in those markets and brilliant weather in England, prices have declined on Spring 4a5, on spot, and 5a6c on futures, with little speculation; winters, while the intelligence to hand this week is by far the most important yet received. In Winter Wheat much firmness has prevailed with limited offerings and a fair local demand. From San Francisco the movement thus far this month has been very light—only 5 cargoes this month against 16 cargoes the corresponding month last year. From Chili the exports so far this season have been 64,000 qrs. wheat to Europe, against 290,000 do. last year. From Oregon very little has been shipped this season, but her surplus may exceed last year slightly. The movement in Wheat at the North-west is increasing, and we look for large receipts in August, and we fear we shall be without the tonnage to move it. The quantity on the canal is 2,500,000 bu., and on the lakes and rail 1,851,189, and the aggregate stock at Chicago and Milwaukee is 10,184,000 bu., and at Detroit and Toledo 533,536 bushels, which combined give assurance of an active trade in September. New wheat has been sparingly offered; an invoice of Amber from Rock Co., Del., proved to be of excellent quality, but the presence of more or less garlic with it injured its sale. Our exports this week have been quite light—only 646,456 bush., against 417,615 bush. the corresponding week last year. The exports this week from the coast are 725,480 bu., which, owing to the break in the canal at Palmyra, is far below our former estimates.—*Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 3, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat closed lower; No 1 Chicago spring $1,27; No 2 has sold at $1,28 spot; closed at $1,23 spot or seller August; $1,20½ seller all year; No 3 $1,16½@$1,17, rejected $1,05a1,06. Corn: demand active and advanced; No 2 71c spot, has sold at 73¼c spot; 73c bid for seller September; rejected 69c. Oats firm and in fair demand. No. 2 53c; spot 44½c seller August, has sold at 46c; 40¾c seller September. Rye quiet at $1,10. Barley active and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $20,25 spot; $21,10a21,15 seller August; $21,30a21,35 seller September. Lard dull and nominal at $13,40 spot; $13,40a13,45 seller August; $13,60a13,65 seller September. Bulk meats very firm; holders asking higher rates; shoulders 8¾c; short rib 11¾c; short clear 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1,17½.

On call board wheat was higher; $1,24a 1,24½ August; $1,24½ September. Corn: sales lower; 71¾a71¾c August; 72¾a73c September. Oats easier; 44c August; 41¼c September. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Flour 10a15c better and dull; buyers not disposed to pay the advance; receipts 15,000 bbls; superfine western and State $3,00a3,50; common to good $3,95a6,25; good to choice $6,75a 7,20; extra Ohio $6,00a7,10; St. Louis $6,35 a8,20. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5,10 a6,25. Cornmeal firm; $4,10a4,50. Wheat in good export demand; receipts 129,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring and Milwaukee $1,38a1,40; No 2 Milwaukee $1,38a1,39; winter red western $1,52a1,58; amber western $1,58a1,60. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn opened 1a2c better; western mixed by steamer 83½ 84c; yellow 88a89c. Oats opened better; some speculative demand; receipts 65,000 bush; western mixed 62a65c; store 64a66c. Hay firm; 75c. Coffee quiet at 17a20c. Sugars firm; fair to good refining 8a8 5-16c; prime 8¾a8⅝c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum unchanged; crude 5a5½c; refined 11c. Tallow firm at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine 31½a32c. Eggs firm at 17½a18c. Pork quiet at $21,50a21,60. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear, city, 12½c. Lard excited at 13¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,20½.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 3.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: The cereal crop just reaching maturity has been saved by fine weather. We may yet have a moderate harvest in good order. The upward movement has stopped, and prices have relapsed, partly in consequence of foreign arrivals, which are unusually free, but current rates scarcely reach an average, and are still below those of last year. The harvest in France is progressing rapidly, but general reports indicate less than a fair average yield, although in Paris and Marseilles prices have fallen two shillings. The Belgian and German markets show a similar change. Official accounts of the crops in Austria and Hungary show that there is more likelihood of a deficiency than an surplus. Spirits petroleum 9½d; spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, August 3.—Refined petroleum 43½f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Flour firm; extra $5; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,25@7,25; high grades $8@ 8,25. Wheat unsettled; amber $1,52@1,55; white $1,56@1,60. Corn fairly active and low 86@87c; mixed western 86@86½c. Oats steady; white 66c; mixed 62@63c. Whisky firm; $1,20½. Petroleum nominal; refined 10½@11c; crude 8¼c. Clover seed; $13,50 Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 28@30c; Pennsylvania and western extra 24@25c; firsts 17@20c; rolls extra 20¼@22c; firsts 18a20c. Cheese quiet; western fine 10a10½c. Eggs nominal; western fresh 17a18c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Cotton nominally 11¾c. Flour active at $7,25a7,50. Wheat active and unsettled; red $1,70a 1,75. Corn quiet at 73a76c. Oats active and 71a75c. Rye firm at $1a1,05. Pork: small sales at $21,50; held higher. Lard active; steam 13½c; kettle 14¼a14½c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders dull at 8¾c; clear rib held at 12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12¾a13c; clear 13¾c. Whisky firm at $1,17.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 3.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat strong at opening, but weak at a decline at the close; No 2 white Michigan $1,53, to arrive; mixed do $1,45; new $1,42@1,45; amber Michigan $1,51. Corn active; closing firm; high mixed 78c seller August; 78½c seller September; low mixed held at 70c; no grade 75c; damaged 65c. Oats active; No. 2 seller August and September 46¾c; Michigan 61¾c seller August 47c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a13c. Flour firm; $4,75@6,50. Wheat firm; $1,20@1,25. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 75c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c. Bacon firm; shoulders 11½c; clear 13½@14c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm, with fair demand at $1,22.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,51a1,52. Oats quiet at 67c. Rye firm; No. 2 80c. Pork steady at $21,00. Lard active; summer 12¾c. Dry salt meats firmer at 8¾, 12a12½c, some holding sides 13c higher. Bacon active at 9¾, 9½, 12¾, 13, 13¾a 13½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 3.—Wheat less firm and unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed 82c; low 81c. Oats firm; No. 1 State 65c; No. 2 do 63c; white 66c. Petroleum quiet; standard white car lots 9½c; Ohio State test 10¼c; small lots 1a2c higher. Receipts of wheat 350 bushels. Corn; receipts 350 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Oats quiet; Texas 64a65c; choice western 66a67c. Hay firmer; new $28, old prime $29. Pork firm at $23a24,25. Bacon dealer at 10½, 11¾a 13¾c. Whisky firmer; western $1,22. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 3.—Flour: steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: active; No. 1 red $1,31½; No. 2 $1,27. Oats quiet; No. 2 42½c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 71c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 old 95c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 3.—Flour: quiet and held at $7,25a7,50. Wheat active; extra $1,52; No. 1 white Michigan $1,50½; old $1,43. Corn: quiet; No. 2 75c. Oats: advanced; No. 1 62c; No. 2 mixed 61c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 11½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn: yellow quiet at 82c. Oats quiet; 68a70c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon active; 9½, 13½a13¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 3.—Flour $7,25a 8,50. Wheat: red $1,44a1,46; amber $1,50a 1,60. Corn: ear 70c; shelled 72½c. Oats: 60a63c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 3.—Wheat higher; extra white Michigan $1,53 afloat; $1,53a 1,54 delivered. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 85c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 3.—Flour very firm; western superfine $5a5,25; common extra $5,75a6; Illinois $7a8,50; St. Louis $7a9. Corn quiet; 90a92c mixed and yellow.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 3.—Cattle: receipts 1,649 head, total for the week 5,729; prices very strong 10a15c higher than last week; prices good for fat cattle; all weights in good demand; common quality slow; 2,500 head disposed of for the week; sales of Illinois steers 950, 1,238 and 1,403 lbs. at $5,60, 6,50@7,00; Indiana steers, 970, 1,146 and 1,300 lbs., $4,75, 5,25a5,40; Ohio steers, 1,036, 1,050 and 1,299 lbs., $5,65, 6,12 1-2, 6,50; through Texas steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $4,50a4,75; corn fed Texas steers, 1,134 lbs., $5,62 1-2; Cherokees and Texans, 815 to 913 lbs, $4,00a4,25. Sheep and lambs; receipts 3,200 head, total for the week 6,300; demand slow; 1,400 were disposed of at last week's prices, buyers demanding a decline quality generally poor; few western shee on sale; Michigan sheep, 75 lbs., $4,62 1-2; Ohios, 76 to 110 lbs., $4,40a4,75; Indiana sheep, 73 lbs., $3,75. Hogs moderately active on Monday and to-day quiet; receipts for the week 7,550 head; Yorkers $7,80a7,90; heavy hogs $7,90a8,00; Singers selected $8,00a8,15; grassers $7,50a7,62 1-2; sales for the week 1,900 head; 8 cars of all kinds in the yard are unsold.

WATERTOWN, August 3.—Cattle: receipts 751 head; prices range at an advance from last week; market ¼c higher; sales of choice $11,00; extra $10,25a10,75; first quality $9,25a10,00; second $8,00a9,00; third $6,00a7,50. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 4,091 head; drovers ask 8c, but can only obtain 7½c for best flocks; range spring lambs 6a7½c; sheep 4a5½c; sales of sheep in lots $2,00a2,75 each; extra $3,00a5,25.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Cattle: receipts 3,300 head; dull and weak and lower, average reduction being 15a20c; common to choice shipping 4¼a6½c; Texans 3¼a4¼; shipments 1,360. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; active and strong under light receipts; light $7,70a7,85; heavy $7,80a7,90. Philadelphia $7,90a8,00; shipments 5,000. Sheep: receipts 1,700; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Hogs active; shippers $7,40a7,70; bacon $7,40a7,75. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $5,90a6,50; medium to fair $4,10a5,65; good Texans $4,25; medium to fair $3,30a3,90.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Hogs active; common light $7,50a7,75; good $7,80 and heavy $7,75a8; bulk of sales at $7,80a7,90.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Business was moderate with commission houses, and importing and jobbing branches ruled quiet. Cotton goods are selling fairly, but in limited request, and fairly firm on best corporation makes. Dark fancy prints are in limited demand. Manchester prints are reduced to 5½c, and Allen's fancies to 8c. Felt skirts and worsted shawls are moving fairly. Men's wear woolens are quiet. Wool flannels are improving.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton firm at 11¾a11⅝c; futures closed steady; August 14 5-32a14 3-16c; September 14¼a14 5-32c; October 14c; November 14c; December 14 5-32c; January 14 5-16a14 7-32c; February 14¾c; May 14 11-32c; March 14 9-16a14 10-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cotton: sales 137 bales; prices firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a12¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13¼a13¾c; middling to strict middling 14¼a14¾c; good middling 15c; receipts 36; exports none; stock 21,910.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—56 tierces hams, Walker C. & Co; 1 measles, Jno. Lautner; 1 car shoulders, E. H. Myers; 1 do staves, C. A. Wormcastle; 63 sks wheat, Marshall K. & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Jas. H. Loh & Co; 2 do do, Wilbert & W; 2 do do, P. Duff & Sons; 9 b kegs, Isaac Leisey; 10 flatares, Fairbanks M. & Co; 63 bbls oil, Hartman & Co; 18 kegs nuts 10 bbls plate, Ripley & Co; 8 do potatoes, A. Bricker & Son; 8 bdls b springs, Kepple & Y; 107 pcs s pipe, W. F. Taggert; 1 box indse, Arbuthnot, S. & Co; 30 bdls w in shape, Lyle B. & McC; 35 cases matches, F. D. Thompson; 2 bdls papers, J. Porterfield & Co; 2 barrels c wheat, T. C. Jenkins, 28 sks rags, McClullough & S; 2 cars lumber, E. Enmon; 5 pkgs eggs and butter, Head C & Co; 15 pcs s pipe, J. M. Walker; 8 pkgs sundz, Voigt M. & Co; 6 pkgs sundz, E. Schields.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—15 barr

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

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The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

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HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Accident to a Driver.

Last evening about six o'clock, John Jones, who resides at No. 41 Grant street, was riding a horse, one of a team attached to a set of timber wheels, when going out Fifth avenue, and just in front of McNally's stable, he fell from the horse to the ground. He was thought at first to be seriously injured, but Dr. Coffee now thinks otherwise, a slight bruise on the arm being all the damage visible.

Semple's Ladies' Journal.

The August number of this delightful periodical is at hand, and Mr. Semple, the proprietor, is to be congratulated on being the publisher of such an advisable journal. The typography, the illustrations and the reading matter is first class and just the thing for the family circle. Only fifty cents a year. Direct all communications to Wm. Semple, dealer in dry goods, &c., 165, 167, 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

Allegheny City Officers' Returns.

The officers of Allegheny City have made the following returns to Controller Brown of the receipts in their respective offices during the month of July:

H. C. Richmond, Supt. of Water Works	$ 118 00
S. Hastings, Clerk of Markets	2,445 07
A. Hanna, Street Commissioner, W. D.	50 00
G. B. McNulty, Weighmaster Diamond	108 92
D. J. Boden, Weighmaster Second ward Scales	217 18
C. Hoch, Health Officer	44 00
W. Greenawald, Bark Measurer	284 41

New Omnibus Line.

Mr. Adam Bepler, of Allegheny, has started a line of omnibusses to run from the Allegheny market house along Ohio street to East street, and out that street to near Born's tavern, possibly for some time. This thing of this kind along that route has been felt for some years past. At present there is but one 'bus, which makes about eight or ten trips daily. If it proves a success a stock company will be formed and two, three or four more vehicles put on. There is some talk of starting another line to run out Spring Garden avenue to Wickline's Lane, or perhaps farther, but it also depends upon the success of the one now running.

Presentation.

Mr. J. C. Stroup presented the James Blackmore boat club with a handsome stand of colors on Monday night. The boys brought their new shell which they won by selling the most tickets for Fred. Aims benefit, up to Mr. Stroup's headquarters. There Mr. S. appeared and handed over the colors in a very appropriate speech. Harry Warren, the well known billiardist, responded in behalf of the club. There were three cheers and some other things, and the boys left for the boat house, after promising to call their new shell the "Harry Warren." Harry will go into training at once. He will probably make his first upset to-night on the muddy Allegheny. The Coroner is ready.

Inquests on the Dead.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Cicero Peoples, who died at the West Penn Hospital, on Monday night, of injuries received the same evening by being struck by the bridge over Ellsworth avenue, while a train upon which he was standing was passing under it. Peoples was a brakeman. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts that the injuries received while in the discharge of his duty as brakeman, there being no notice or signal to let trainmen know that the bridge was low. Engineer Hamilton was in no way censured for negligence in having taken no precautionary measure to insure safety to the lives of those who have to pass under the said bridge.

In the case of the little son of John Allen, who was killed by being run over by a wagon on Monday afternoon, on Hiland avenue, in East Liberty, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from blame.

City Roads.

The Road Committee of our City Councils held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Breed in the chair.

The monthly pay rolls were read and approved as follows: 7 Ward, $742 12; 24 District $647 61; 34 District $1,099 32.

On motion of Mr. Metzgar the property holders on Clay alley were given privilege to grade the same at their own expense under the supervision of the City Engineer.

The assessment of Meyran street was approved.

The final estimate of the Brady street sewer was presented, and after some discussion a resolution was adopted and referred to Councils for its payment out of the Finance fund. It amounts to $2,199 72, $6,000 has already been paid on that sewer.

The contract for the curbing, and flagging stone on Herron avenue was let to D. F. Brady.

Mr. Metzgar reported that the contractor for furnishing stone on Herron avenue had been delivering an inferior quality of stone, and the Road Commissioner had stopped him from hauling any more there of that quality.

The sub-committee of that district was instructed to look at the stone.

Special pay rolls were authorized for the payment of the stone delivered on Hazlewood, Wilkins and Park avenues by the respective contractors, the commissioners to make out sworn estimates of the amount of stone delivered.

Adjourned.

Gummed Up."

It was before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon. In a chair in the back office sat a little old man, probably seventy years of age, and on his left was a good-looking, neatly-dressed young woman who proved to be his daughter. On the other side of the room sat a number of rough young men with a business aspect about them. Then the Alderman came in, and taking his seat at the table, says:

"Now, gentlemen, we will go on with this case."

At this an Attorney arose and stated the case:

"We have sued the defendant Sewing Machine Company for the recovery of sixty dollars or thereabouts, as we allege, unjustly, unlawfully in their hands. They sold us a sewing machine for eighty-five dollars, and we paid them in different payments the sum of sixty dollars upon it, and one day when the agent came to collect the last payment we told him that the machine was not working right. He then went up stairs with the young lady there, and looking at the machine told her it would have to be taken to the shop. He then gunned up, He took it, and that was the last we heard of the machine. The plaintiff called at the company's office and tendered the twenty-five dollars of the balance due, but the money was refused and the machine never returned to us."

The statement made by the lawyer was corroborated by the witnesses, and not successfully re-buttted by the defense—it appearing that neither the plaintiff nor his daughter had ever signed one of these leases which are tight enough to will a man's body to the depths of the ocean or the log end of a Hindoo cloud. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff.

THE BUTCHERS' RUN SEWER.

No Hindrance in the Way now.

As will be seen in another column Allegheny Common Council met last evening and concurred in the action of Select Council at their last meeting, in passing the resolution directing the Mayor to file the bond of the city to indemnify the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road Company against any loss by the blocking up of their road during the construction of the Madison avenue sewer. This will be hailed as good news by the property owners in the Butchers' Run district. A certified copy of the resolution will be presented to the Mayor this morning, and the bond will be filed to-day, so that the contractor on the sewer can commence work to-morrow morning and go ahead with the sewer as fast as possible.

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers

SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Meeting in Allegheny Last Night—A Talk Pertaining to Principals—Resignations and Elections—A Music Teacher Finally Chosen.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last night in City Hall. President King being absent Malcolm Hay, Esq., was called to the chair. The following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Ashworth, Arrott, Brown, Benney, Barclay, Beilstein, Gault, Dunlap, Davidson, Sanders, Eaton, Elliott, Fass, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Haworth, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Robert Hay, Hubbard, Jackson, Donaldson, Cochran, Lea, Lorenz, John Miller, Morrison, Matthews, P. H. Miller, Moore, McCance, Oliver, Patterson, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritsemur, Richards, Straub, Smith, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Trimble, Welty, Welsh, Young and Yeager.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. E. C. Miller, from the Library Committee, presented a number of bills, which were ordered to be paid. He also reported that the circulation of books from the Library for the six months ending July 1st, was 26,592.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, submitted a report recommending that nine teachers be elected for the First ward, and that no change be made in the salaries of Principals now receiving $1,000 per year, for the reason that the action of the Board in May last, fixing the salaries of Principals, is binding. This change was the object of a resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. Oliver, and which was referred to the committee. Both these recommendations were adopted, and the following resolution, coming also from the committee, was next taken up, and evoked considerable discussion.

Resolved, That it is the expressed will and intention of this Board, that where there is but one Principal elected in any ward of this city, containing one or more buildings, that the Principal thus elected shall have control of and exercise supervision over all the schools in the ward to which he has been elected.

The chief end of this resolution was to order the Principal in the Eleventh ward to exercise supervision over both the buildings in that district, instead of remaining in charge of one. Mr. Oliver, of the Eleventh ward, desired to have the salary of the Principal reduced from $1,600 to $1,200 and continued in charge of but one building. This he said would be much more beneficial to the schools, which was all he wished to accomplish. During his statement Mr. Oliver said that at one time their schools had run down to such an extent that a number of men had come to the door of sending their children to other schools, when they sent for City Superintendent Davis, who made a thorough examination, and offered a number of recommendations which were adopted. The day after his visit some of the teachers resigned and a lady from the Third ward schools was procured and placed in charge of one of the buildings. She went energetically to work and by dint of hard labor and perseverance succeeded in elevating the schools until they are today second to none in the ward or the city. He thought well enough should be let alone, and the lady principal placed in supervision of the school she had so ably conducted. After some further discussion the motion to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of 20 ayes to 34 nays.

Mr. Hobson, of the Finance Committee, presented the bond of the First National Bank of Allegheny as the Depository of the funds of the Board. On motion of Mr. Hay the bond was sent back to the committee with instructions to ascertain whether there is any security given outside of the President and Board of Directors in their official capacity.

Mr. Golden, from the Tenth ward, reported the election of a number of teachers in their district. A motion to refer the report to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries was lost and the report was adopted. Mr. Malcolm Hay, Principal of building No. 1 and Miss Annie Ingram grammar teacher of building No. 2, of the Eleventh ward. The report of the election of twelve teachers in the Seventh ward was approved.

Mr. Grubbs, from the Eighth ward, reported the election of Miss Aggie Wheeler to fill a vacancy in the corps of teachers caused by the resignation of Miss Mary M. Algeo. Mr. Miller, from the Fifth ward, reported the resignation of Mr. Sylvester Barker, President of the local board, and the election of Mr. Thomas Mellor to the Presidency, leaving the vacancy in the board still unfilled. Mr. Trimble, from the Sixth ward, reported the resignation of Mr. Kirkpatrick, a member of the local board, and the election of Mr. Cochran to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Smith the rules were suspended and the matter of the election of a music teacher, which consumed so much time at the last meeting, was taken up. Messrs. McCabe, Nevin, Garrett and Cassiday were nominated and the ballots were as follows, thirty-four votes being the number requisite to an election:

First ballot—McCabe 22, Nevin 13, Garrett 16 and Cassiday none.

Second ballot—McCabe 29, Nevin 6 and Garrett 16.

Third ballot—McCabe 30, Nevin 1, Garrett 19 and Cassiday 2.

Dr. Hamilton moved that inasmuch as music teachers are not of much account anyhow, the election be postponed until the first Tuesday of July, 1876. The motion was received with laughter, and the chair ruled it out of order on the ground that the Board had decided to elect music teachers, and that the matter could not be put off to a period subsequent to the present school year. The balloting was then proceeded with:

Fourth ballot—McCabe 32, and Garrett 19.

Fifth ballot—McCabe 41, Garrett 8 and Nevin 1.

Mr. McCabe having received a majority of the votes of all the members, he was declared elected.

At the July meeting Mr. Byers was declared unanimously elected as a music teacher, but his name could not be found to have this action reconsidered on the ground that the vote had not been recorded as required by law, but the chairman ruled that inasmuch as the action of the Board had not been appealed from at the time of the election, it was binding upon the Board and that Mr. Byers' right to hold the position would have to be tested by recourse to law.

A number of bills were approved and the Board adjourned.

THE AFTERNOON LEVEE.

Alderman Butler on the Bench.

Alderman Joseph Butler officiated as Mayor yesterday in the absence Hon. W. C. McCarthy. The transactions of the day were light. A paltry few, principally "drunks," were disposed of at the morning hearing. At the four o'clock round, business was not much better. "Remove your hats," gentlemen, exclaimed Lieut. Hager, and the turnkey introduced a couple of colored gentlemen in full dress of the Acting Mayor. One was an aged man with his locks as grey as grey could be, and the other a young one, with locks as black as black could be, and very ugly wounds on his forehead. The police officer testified that he found the old man beating the young one.

"How does this come, young man?" asked the Acting Mayor.

"Well, I was passing the house and the old man who was standing on the steps, spit in my face and I went for him and he for me."

"He's a bad progeny, yah 'onor," answered the old colored man; "dat boy won't work nuffin, but he jes' do de debble. He ain't good for nuffin 'bout de house, and I'se tired keepin' up de table for scarmagents," was what the old man said.

Loud sobbing in one corner attracted the reporter's attention, as the Acting Mayor fined the defendants five dollars and costs each. Instinct led us to inquire into the reason for "them sobs." So we approached the sobber, and found her to be a very respectable old colored lada, clad in mourning.

"Why do you weep, madam?" we asked, in our most tender tone. She did not reply at once, but as she saw a bit of white paper in our hand, she said: "Mista's a 'porter, don't you put down de papers. Go 'way, young man." Weeping still, she drew out a fifty dollar bill from her pocket-book, and handed it to Clerk Hartzell, to take the fines and costs—$8.25 each—therefrom. The Clerk was astonished to see the half century during these hard times, but assuring himself that it was good he landed it to an able-bodied officer and told him to go somewhere and get it changed. This he did, and when the record "paid" was completed, the old lady, the old man, and the step-son filed out into what little air Diamond alley affords, but they marched in single file, almost one hundred yards apart.

Officer Dougherty came next with his capture. The prisoner was young and Irish. The principal witness was a young Italian, who said that the defendant entered a liquor saloon on Wylie street, where the witness clerked, about six o'clock in the morning, and catching him around the throat, held him tightly, while another man walked off with a bottle of whisky. Subsequently he called the police and the defendant was arrested, the making their escape.

A corroborative witness was a Hebrew gentleman. According to the custom of his sect he put his hat on while the oath was being administered. An officer suddenly rushed up and plucked it off, asking the man if he had any sense. The officer was convinced that the Jewish gentleman had the floor. His testimony, however, did not amount to anything, and the defendant was discharged.

"That's all," said Lieut. Hager, and the crowd of spectators dispersed.

THREE DWELLINGS DESPOILED.

The Operations of Burglars in Allegheny.

Another bit of work on the part of burglars was discovered in Allegheny City yesterday morning. On last Friday the gentleman who resides at the corner of Allegheny and Ridge avenues closed up his house and took his family away. On that same day Mr. Logan, who resides next door, and his brother, who resides next door to him, also removed their families and closed their houses. Yesterday morning it was discovered that burglars had forced open the doors in the rear of each of these three houses and had thoroughly ransacked them for money or jewelry. In each of the houses the contents of the bureaus, wardrobes and closets were thrown out on the floors and everything left in the greatest confusion. Detective Bowden was notified of the affair and examined the houses, but could gain no clue to the burglars. It is not known what has been stolen, but nothing of any value is missing.

Military and Society Caps

At No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

THE AUGUST RISE.

A Night Glance at the Water—The Monongahela Stationary—Twenty-one Feet by the Pier Mark—Incidents, &c.

A visit to the Monongahela wharf, last evening, found that stream having a high old time all to itself. No thanks to the Alleghenv. The blaze of light that came from the chimneys of the mills on the South Side cast a lurid glow over the bosom of the stream and illuminated the watery thoroughfare from Brownstown to away down below the Point. The steamboats stood out from the wharf appearing like huge spectres braving the roaring element. The little tow-boats, the wharf-boats and the barges hugged the shore as if afraid of being sent on independent excursions to the Gulf of Mexico or some other outlet to the ocean. Here and there men were moving mysteriously about the several crafts, now tightning a line, again throwing out a fresh cable and using other efforts to keep this floating property secure for the night.

A shout, and our attention is directed to a crowd of men rushing to a point in the river just opposite the foot of Ross street. "Save the man!" cries one. "He will be drowned sure." We look and see two horses struggling in the water. In vain they attempt to reach the shore. They are over toe wharf log. The man reaches the wharf log and a stout arm plucks him from a watery grave. The horses are gone—into the stream and out of sight and their weight drags the wagon with them. The half drowned driver, frightened almost to death asks what is to be done. He is sent to dry himself while a number of men endeavor to save the wagon ere it is smashed to pieces by the angry element. They grapple and find them wrecked, harness attached to the harness, and as a crowd of stout men are endeavoring to pull the wagon ashore we leave and take a stroll down the wharf.

At the toll house the money takers appear to be tired answering queries about the water and have hung out a placard "21 feet and stationary."

"Anything new about the bridge to-night?" asks the reporter.

"Oh, nothing much. I suppose you heard about the horses and a wagon getting over the wharf log up there by the Packet Landing?"

"Yes, thank you. Who did they belong to?"

"Mills & Co., cement dealers, on Liberty street. The driver, a young fellow, had driven them into the stream to wash off, and he succeded in getting the wagon and horses washed off very nicely, when a dozen joined in the laugh that this raised.

"Is there anything new on the South Side, that you heard of?" we next asked.

"I heard nothing of interest from there, save that some hardcoon of the mills have been compelled to shut down owing to the rise," answered the gentleman from the little window, and bidding him adieu we went in search of fresh points.

Approaching a group of men near the Wheeling and Parkersburg wharf boat, we listened to their conversation for a while.

"I tell you Jim Watson told me, and you can bet he knows a man's name as spike he talks by the log." This was the remark of a big tall man, in a roustabout's clothing, and a plentiful supply of tobacco juice scattered over his bushy whiskers. "He told me for some time he was to meet him this morning floating down the river on a couple of boards, and crying for some one to help him. Some of the boys put off in a yawl to rescue him, but before they at got him the boards parted and he sank in the water just opposite Habberman's coal tipple. Jim don't lie, he don't," and enough of the tobacco juice was shot into the river to drown a small sea.

"Did you see the 'Iron City' catch that sand that this morning, Jim?" was the next query.

"No; where was it?"

"It was one of Heller's flats. She was moored near the bridge there when her cable parted, and off she went. The 'Iron City' started after her and overhauled her about the Point and took her safe to the other side."

The conversation then became desultory. A report was out that the Mollie Walton had lost her tow, and that the Bengal had gone down to her assistance. One of Grey's coal barges broke loose and went down below somewhere.

"Yes, and early this morning," said one of the crowd, "I saw six barges come down over the dam there at Lock No. 1. They were empty, and I tell you they humped along lively."

Questioning some of those present we were informed that a raft with two men on it appearing to be passed Economite's about seven o'clock in the morning. A skiff was rowed out, the men rescued, and the rafts safely landed on the South Side.

The most novel thing we saw was during the morning floating past the Point on a flat that was turned bottom upwards. A tug followed him and when near him a rope was thrown him, but he refused to touch it, fearing, evidently, that he would be drowned. A skiff was launched from the tug and the boy rescued in as dry a condition as a bug in a rug.

Passing on down the wharf the reporter found nothing new to add to the items given. The boats, barges and craft of all kind were being carefully watched, and every effort being made to prevent any further damage.

At the foot of Wood and Market streets the cellars of the warehouses containing perishable goods were being depleted of their contents, as a rise of another foot and the sewers would overflow, and then the cellars would soon fill. McKee Bros., the glass men, at Wood and First streets, had one half of the former thoroughfare in front of their establishment covered with barrels, piled three deep, and filled with glassware, which they had removed from their cellars, fearing that other foot of water. At other points in the vicinity the same course had been pursued, but from all we could ascertain last evening, no further trouble need be anticipated.

PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY.

Meeting Yesterday of Local Creditors The Bill Ratified—Compromise Conditionally Accepted.

A meeting of the Allegheny county creditors of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, on Liberty street, near the grain elevator, for the purpose of determining what should be done regarding the proposed compromise submitted at a joint meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday last, of the creditors of Gerry, Tilton & Co., of New York, the Girard Tube Works and Iron Company, of Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh Bolt Company, a full report of which meeting was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. It will be remembered that at the above meeting Mr. Bullitt stated that he was authorized to propose, on behalf of the Girard Tube Company and Gerry, Tilton & Co., to pay in thirty days twenty-five per cent. on their paper which bears one endorsement, thirty-five per cent on that which bears two names, and forty-five per cent. on that which is endorsed by all three, and to turn over the claims of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works at the same rates. In order to do this the creditors of the Girard Tube Works and the Pittsburgh Bolt Works must assign their claims to the Girard Tube Company. It was for the purpose of considering this proposed compromise that the meeting was only a preliminary one and no action was taken. The meeting was only a preliminary one and no action could be taken, as a majority of the creditors were not present, and therefore anything that might have been done would not be binding. However, those present discussed the proposed compromise in all its shapes, and finally authorized Mr. John D. Scully, the member from this city of the committee appointed to examine the offer of Mr. Bullitt, to accept the compromise, provided that the other two members of the committee do not discover anything that would work a change in his present views, or alter the existing aspect of affairs. That was about all that was done yesterday, and after the committee had returned and arrived at some conclusion another meeting of the creditors will be called to sign the papers that will be necessary to bind the compromise.

ALDERMAN M'MASTER'S COURT.

The Litigation of Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the wet weather the 'Squire, at the little office around the corner, continues to deal out justice according to Hoyle—we mean the acts of Assembly, to all comers. In addition to a whole string of civil suits, inaugurated yesterday—the Alderman had four criminal informations made before him.

Wm. Clendenning charged L. A. Hartman with embezzlement. The prosecutor alleged that he gave Hartman a bill of $32.50 to collect, and swears that he did co lect it, but has failed to turn the cash over to its rightful owner, although frequently importuned. The defendant entered bail for a hearing.

Susannah Schade charged her husband Jacob with very bad treatment. Jacob, as the lady alleges, came home the other night as happy as half a dozen lords, and, proceeding to the bed where she was lying, caught her playfully by the hair of her head and pulled her upon the floor and then beat her. Jacob was apprehended and gave bail to reform and expiable.

John Kelly told a red hot story. He swore that he and Michael Lauffman worked in the Soho-mill. On Monday evening the defendant entered the mill and hailing John, took hold of a bar of iron, the other end of which was red-hot, and commenced to make John dance an Indian war dance. This he objected to continue for any length of time, and ran out of the mill, Lauffman, as he alleges, hurling the hot iron after him, the bar striking him and injuring him severely. A warrant was signed for Michael.

R. J. Householder, of the Pennsylvania Company, complained against Peter Eckert and several others, residents of the Ninth ward and vicinity, Allegheny, charging them with tearing up the company's tracks. It appears that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad crosses some property of the defendants and that they are opposed to it so doing. There will be a hearing in the case in a few days.

This closed yesterday's budget.

An Extensive Line of Manufactures.

Fire Brick, of all sizes and shapes, Sewer and Water Pipe from one to thirty inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves and Traps for every size, and every imaginable description of Terra Cotta wares. N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

Repairing and Remodeling.

Mr. Samuel Woods, jr., whose place of business is corner of Penn and Ninth streets, asks the attention of all who need the services of a carpenter to his durable, excellent and satisfactory workmanship, as well as the low price for the same.

All Kinds of Military Caps

Manufactured at 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DAVIS AND HIS SALARY.

The Clerk to the Chief of Police as a Reformer—He Goes for the Controller.

Our readers are aware the Police Committee, at its meeting on Monday night, refused to pay any salary to John J. Davis, who figured on the police pay roll as a patrolman, but who, in reality, is clerk to the Chief of Police. Mr. Davis, somehow or other, got the idea that it was Controller Snodgrass who was engineering the case against him, and so he determined to try a little in the reform line himself. The following letter gives Mr. Davis' plan in full:

PITTSBURGH, August 2, 1875.

Hon. Wm. C. M'Carthy, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

SIR:—As a taxpayer of the city of Pittsburgh, I beg leave to call your attention to a matter of public interest to taxpayers, and which has recently come under my observation, to-wit:

The salary now being allowed and paid to Robert M. Snodgrass, Controller of said city of Pittsburgh, under section first of the ordinance defining and prescribing the duties of City Controller and fixing his salary; the salary there fixed to be received by the Controller of the City of Pittsburgh is $2,500 per annum, payable quarterly. (See Siagle's digest edition, 1869, page 238) which, it will be seen, limits and fixes the salary of Controller at $2,500 per annum and no more, which I believe is the law and so believe, and do believe, is the legal and fixed salary of the Controller at the present time under the ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh and the Act of Assembly.

I find upon examination, however, in the financial affairs of the city of Pittsburgh, that for the last two years and upwards, the Controller has been drawing a salary from the city of Pittsburgh at the rate of $4,000 per annum, or $1,500 more than he is hereby entitled to.

And I find, further, upon examination, that he seeks to draw the salary under the provisions of the third section of an act of Assembly, approved the 18th day of April, 1873, entitled the act "for the more safe and speedy collection of taxes of the City of Pittsburgh," which section of said act, I claim is clearly unconstitutional under section eight, article VI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, being the amendment of 1864, which reads as follows: "No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title except an appropriation bill." (See Purdon's Digest of 1872, vol. 10, page 34.) Now the act of Assembly under which the Controller claims the salary of $4,000 per annum, as will be found from its title, is an "act for the more safe and speedy collection of taxes for the city of Pittsburgh," and the same act which caused so much trouble and agitation among the taxpayers about one year ago. And I find sandwiched in between the second and fourth sections of said act the following provision, of which there is not a single expression or illusion to in the title of said act, "and the Controller of said city shall, for the year 1873, and each year thereafter, receive the same salary as is now paid to the City Engineer of said city, which salary of City Engineer is $4,000 per annum," which provision will be transparent to the casual reader under the same act, is clearly unconstitutional and void. For the foregoing reasons I, as a taxpayer, do solemnly protest against the payment of more than is due to the Controller more than he is, as I claim, entitled to under the law.

Hoping you will give this matter your consideration, I remain, yours truly,

JOHN J. DAVIS.

Mr. Snodgrass was interviewed and found to rest perfectly calm, under the circumstances. He states that he had nothing to do with Davis' salary, his duty being to sign warrants when ordered by the several committees, if he was satisfied they were correct. When the bill was passed defining his duties he was not Controller, nor had he anything to do in getting it thro.

Mayor McCarthy was not in the city yesterday, but will likely be home to-day, when it will be ascertained what course, if any, he intends to pursue. It will take several "patrolmen" and a good many other people, before they can prove that Controller Snodgrass is receiving a penny more of salary than the law allows him—much more to interfere with an act of Assembly.

One thing that is very evident is that Mr. Davis does not quote the act correctly. Another that, at least, is self-sustaining, is that the Controller cannot make laws. His duty is to carry out the provisions of the acts of Assembly and the ordinances in conformity with them, and that he will do that, honestly, fearlessly and justly, we feel assured. That the Controller should have an office clerk to look after his duties, to stop the salary of the Chief Clerk is out of the question. Mr. Snodgrass, we opine, would scarcely think the game worth the powder, even if he had any personal quarrel with the Chief's Clerk, which he certainly has not.

A cotemporary alleges that Davis, who calls himself a tax-payer, is in arrears for his taxes, and has no right to the name of tax-payer. Moreover, we will bet a big apple against a horse collar or a knitting needle that Mr. Davis is not the author of the letter purporting to come from him.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

George Crawford & Co.; debtors, Pittsburgh. Order granted on Lydia Wallace to show cause why she should not be adjudged bankrupt on the petition of George Crawford. Returnable on the 10th instant.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Butler county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The application for the repayment to petitioning creditor of the deposit for costs granted.

J. M. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. General meeting of creditors ordered.

Baer & Siegmeyer, bankrupts, Luzerne county.

The petitions of Frederick Smith et al., creditors for the ascertainment of their respective liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Application of creditors presented a similar petition on which a like order was made.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors against H. L. Gaither, Director, Mercer county. Debtor adjudged bankrupt.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., against Elizabeth Wells, debtor, Bradford county. Rule on debtor to show cause why he should not be sold to pay creditors.

George Windur, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of bankrupt's goods, groceries, &c.

E. B. Armstrong, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. An order was made substituting the name of W. H. H. Biddle for Samuel Biddle, and assignee directed to join in carrying out the provisions of composition.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The sale of certain real estate in Westmoreland county was confirmed absolutely.

Seth Watkins, bankrupt, Tioga county. Order made for the sale of book accounts, &c.

Bullard & Co., bankrupts, Tioga county. Application of Solicitor for the Assignee for compensation, presented and referred to Register Smith.

Hood, Bronchurst & Co., creditors, against W. F. Bailey, debtor, Centre county. Order to show cause why debtor should not be adjudged bankrupt, granted. Also, an order was made restraining certain execution creditors.

Andrew Ackley vs. steamer tug Little Giant, in admiralty. The Commissioner's report distributing the fund in this case, and the case dismissed at Complainant's cost confirmed absolutely and fund ordered to be distributed accordingly.

United States vs. The Spirits, &c., owned by Annie Baines. Exceptions filed, and on motion of the United States Attorney, process of attachment and monition ordered.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, Robt. Hutchinson instituted a suit for slander against Thomas McMichael. The plaintiff keeps a grocery store, and complains that the defendant told one of his colored customers that he was an enemy of the colored race, by reason of which he lost many of his customers and was damaged to the extent of $5,000. A capias was issued.

Yesterday E. H. Nevin, jr. Business Manager in this city of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, filed an answer to the proceedings instituted against the Agency by Samuel Hodgets, who alleges that the defendants published a judgment against him which was not in existence, thereby damaging him greatly in his business. The defendants claim that the judgment was found among the records of the county, that it was published in a private circular, and could not have damaged the plaintiff in his business, inasmuch as he was insolvent at the time of the publication complained of.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The County Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln club room, Mr. Russel Errett in the chair, and Mr. F. P. Case acting as Secretary. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, reports were called for from the several committees. All reported progress, and that ample and in the right direction.

The Chair called attention to the fact that the Court was appointing election assessors and that it was the province of the Vigilance Committee to see who these assessors were.

On motion Messrs. Fetterman, Fulton, McCormick and Diehl were appointed a committee to attend to this matter.

Mr. Gilfillan stated that on the South Side he had noticed some old Republican voters siding with the Temperance party. He hoped these would be attended to speedily and marked for in the future.

Some routine business was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

The Difference.

Pour acid on a piece of cement pipe and it at once produces abrasion of the surface; poured on vitrified pipe it produces no effect. All kinds of the best vitrified sewer and water pipe for sale by N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at M&x Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Boshina, at New York; steamer Celtic, at Queenstown; steamer Illinois, at Queenstown; steamer Steinman, at Antwerp; steamer Vaderland, at Antwerp; steamer Haytien, at Liverpool.

Ladies Riding Caps

At 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Water Committee meets to-night, when action will be taken on the matter of bridging Negley Run.

....Monday's dog fight, if it occurred in Allegheny county, is a proper subject for investigation by the Humane Society.

....There is a very large number of idle men in our city at present, judging from the crowds that line the wharf and some of the main avenues.

....Nothing has yet been heard of the four Troy Hill boys who left their homes on last Saturday. Search has been made in all directions for them.

....The game of ball on Monday at Braddock's Fields, between the Braddocks and Centennial clubs, the latter of Latrobe, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 27 to 8.

....Joseph Gestler visited the Allegheny Mayor's office early yesterday morning, covered from head to foot with mud and blood, and stated that about two o'clock he had been attacked by three men on the Butcher's Run road, near Fralich's tavern, and robbed of $25.

....The fish store of John L. Wyland, at the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny, caught fire by an explosion of gas yesterday morning. Mr. Wyland smelled gas, and he, in a bit of paper and looked for the leak. He found it. The fire was put out with an extinguisher.

....At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Braddock's Field Gas Coal Company, held in the borough of Braddock's, August 2, the following officers were elected: President—J. T. Blair, of Greenville, Pa. Directors—J. T. Blair, J. Colbert, James Petty, John Giles, John Bennett, of Braddock's, Pa. Secretary and Treasurer—H. Irwin, jr., Allegheny City.

....The Methodist camp meeting at Castle Shannon commences to-day according to announcement. Rev. W. Collier, D. D., will deliver the opening sermon at three o'clock P. M. There will be three sermons delivered each day, and prayer, experience and conference meetings between the sermons until the close of the meeting. The cars will leave Mt. Washington nearly every hour in the day for the camp.

....The main line of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore railroad is free from obstructions, and through trains were running all day yesterday. Owing to the loss of bridges on the Uniontown branch the sale of tickets to that place has been stopped and travel suspended. A large force of laborers is at work under the direction of Superintendent Hyndman making repairs, and in a short time everything will be in order again.

....Dr. Wood, of the South Side, examined about a dozen of the applicants yesterday for West Point. They were measured, weighed, and questioned as to what diseases they had during their lifetime, and what diseases, if any, were hereditary in their families. In fact they were put through a thorough physical examination, and a report of the condition of each applicant was made out for the consideration of the committee.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. W. T. Graham, who is with Mc Cord & Co., arrived home last evening, having been rusticating for the last two weeks at Grayson Springs, Kentucky.

**Pittsburghers in Philadelphia:—Dr. Sanderson, John Reed, John S. Hays and wife, Miss Flora L. Carlson, George Webb and wife, J. C. Jenkins, A. Sylvester, J. Brashore, J. A. Reed, F. M. Judd and wife.

***Mr. Samuel P. Fulton, until recently Chairman of the Street Committee, was desoyed to the session that body last night, under representations that he was wanted to make some explanations regarding Brownsville avenue, and was presented by Mr. John A. Fox, in behalf of the Committee, with an elegant black marble mantle clock.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities of Yesterday.

It was alleged, by Sarah O'Hare, yesterday, before Alderman Milliken, that Mathilda Schmidt had come to her house, and in a loud and boisterous manner had accused her (O'Hare's) son of stealing a watch. This is called disorderly conduct. The case will be heard this evening.

Officers Ahearn & Carey, of the Union Depot police, arrested a young man named George Stuttermeyer, yesterday, on charges of seduction and attempting to defraud. He was taken on a warrant from Altoona, where the alleged crimes were committed. George was taken back on the first train, for future disposition.

ALDERMAN MILLIKEN, of the Second ward, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of P. Kearney, charged by M. Hershberg with false pretenses. The allegation is that Kearney got a suit of clothes from the prosecutor by telling him that a certain Mr. Porter ordered the garments to be charged to him. Mr. Porter denies that he gave any such order.

EDWARD CRAIG was charged before Alderman Fitzsimmons with steal